

GRAHA AND BHAVA BALAS

(A Numerical assessment of the strengths of
planets and houses)

BANGALORE VENKATA RAMAN

Editor : THE ASTROLOGICAL MAGAZINE

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
Preface to First Edition	v
Preface to Thirteenth Edition	vii
<i>Chapter</i>	
I The Shadbalas	1
II Measure of Planetary Effects upon Bhavas	5
III Sthanabala or Positional Strength	11
IV Digbala or Directional Strength	30
V Kala Bala or Temporal Strength	34
VI Chesta Bala or Motional Strength	64
VII Naisargika Bala or Natural Strength	80
VIII Drik Bala or Aspect Strength	82
IX Bhava Bala or House Strength	92
X Ishta and Kashta Phalas	101
Summary	105
<i>Tables</i>	
I Ahaṅgana	110
II Days from 1st January to the end of the month	111
III Weekdays Equivalent to Remainders	112
IV Mean Solar Daily Motion	112
V Mean Motion of Mars	113
VI Mean Motion of Jupiter	114
VII Mean Motion of Saturn	115
VIII Mercury's Apogee Product Table	116
IX Venus' Product Table	117
Index of Technical Terms	119

PREFACE TO FIRST EDITION

A book on Mathematical Astrology needs no prefatory remarks. It is an admitted fact that without proper calculations it would be difficult to make correct predictions. Bhaskaracharya, the great Hindu Astronomer, goes so far as to stress on the need for a clear knowledge of spherical astronomy and a comprehension of the doctrine of spherical projection and allied theories for locating the true positions of planets for one who wishes to be an astrologer.

By the constant pressure brought to bear upon me by a large section of the readers of *The Astrological Magazine* I realised the need for a book of this type. And the main object in issuing this publication has been to enable the students of astrology to work out precisely the strengths of planets and houses which are absolutely essential for correctly interpreting birth charts. I must warn the zealous reader, that whilst mathematical astrology is important in its own way upto a certain stage as an aid to successful predictions, too much indulgence in it is harmful as marring one's power of intuition, the proper development of which is absolutely necessary. Hence I have given in this book such of the principles of astrological mathematics as would really help one to venture predictions with confidence. All superfluous material has been omitted.

The general scheme I have followed is mainly that of Sripathi. I am fully convinced that Hindu Astronomico-

Astrological methods yield satisfactory results when properly studied and applied. I have discussed this subject in the introduction to my *A Manual of Hindu Astrology* to which the reader's attention is invited.

The tables for finding the mean position of planets and their Seeghrochcha which are necessary for calculating Chesta **Bala** have been reproduced from *The Book of Fate* by Kedarnath Dutt of Calcutta to whom acknowledgement and thanks are due.

Throughout the book in the example worked out, fractions less than half a ghati or 30 seconds of arc or time have been rejected.

I assume in my readers a knowledge of the rudiments of Astrology and the ability to cast a horoscope which can be gathered from any standard book on the subject. The reader will do well to procure a copy of *A Manual of Hindu Astrology* if he has not already done so, as constant reference has been made to it, in the course of the present exposition.

I crave the indulgence of my readers for any shortcomings and imperfections and solicit their valuable suggestions for incorporation in subsequent editions.

BANGALORE
1-6-1940

B. V RAMAN

PREFACE TO THE THIRTEENTH EDITION

Considering the apparently technical nature of GRAHA AND BHAVA **BALAS** the sale of the twelfth edition within a short period is indeed an encouraging indication of the keen interest shown by a large number of educated people in the study of this sublime subject on rational lines.

Probably mine is the first attempt to present the ancient rules of determining strengths of planets and houses in the English language in a simple, **easy** and flowing style. The thirteenth edition **has** been revised and improved It is bound to prove of considerable value to those who are in search of true astrological knowledge. The Ahargana Tables have been calculated upto 2000 A.D.

I crave the indulgence of my esteemed readers for any deficiencies that might have crept into this work through oversight.

Appreciation is due to UBS Publishers' Distributors Ltd., New Delhi, for **bringing** out this edition attractively.

B.V. RAMAN

"Sri Rajeswari"
Bangalore-560 020
1st February, 1992

CHAPTER I

THE SHADBALAS

INTRODUCTORY

1. The Standard **Horoscope**.—We have learnt in our *A Manual of Hindu Astrology* how to cast a horoscope according to approved rules of the astronomic-astrological science. A nativity has been considered therein to illustrate the various principles enumerated with a view to clarifying matters. We propose to consider the same nativity for the study and application of the various principles in regard to the determination of Balas or strengths of planets and houses.

2. Birth Data.—The following data with regard to the Standard Horoscope would be necessary for subsequent progress in the mathematical side of astrology.

3. Place of **Birth**.—Female born at a place, 13° N. Lat. and 5 hrs. 10 mts. 20 s. E. Long.

4. Time and Date of **Birth**.—2h 6m 16s p.m. (L.M.T.) or Ghatis 20-32 after sunrise, on 16th October 1918.

**5. Other Details.—Equation of time is—14 mts.
Sunrise 5-54 a.m. (L.M.T.) or 6-8 a.m. (A.T.)**

Meridian Distance or Natha (Paschad-natha) = Gh. 5-50

**Ahas or Diurnal Duration on the day
of birth = Gh. 29-20**

6. Nirayana Longitudes of Planets at Birth.—
Since Hindu Astrology requires planetary positions based on the zodiac of constellations, we give below the Nirayana Longitudes (ex-precession) of the planets in the Standard Horoscope :

<i>Planet</i>		<i>Its Nirayana Long.</i>		
		<i>o</i>	<i>r</i>	*
Ravi	(<i>Sun</i>)	..	180	53 55
Chandra	(<i>Moon</i>)	..	311	17 19
Kuja	(<i>Mars</i>)	..	229	30 34
Budha	(<i>Mercury</i>)	.	181	31 34
Guru	(<i>Jupiter</i>)	..	84	0 49
Sukra	(<i>Venus</i>)	..	171	9 56
Sani	(<i>Saturn</i>)	..	124	22 41
Rahu	(<i>Caput</i>)	..	234	23 47
Ketu	(<i>Cauda</i>)	..	54	23 47

7. Angular Houses of Kendras. -In the Standard Horoscope are :

Udaya Lagna or Ascendant	... 298	27
Asta Lagna or Descendant	... 118	27
Madhya Lagna or Midheaven	... 216	30
Pathala Lagna or Nadir	... 36	30

8. Non-angular Houses.—Can be obtained by following the rules laid down in Article 88 of *A Manual of Hindu Astrology*.

9. The **Balas**.—Planets, on account of certain positions in the heavens and Bhavas on account of being occupied or aspected by certain planets, will acquire certain sources of strength and weakness. In order to estimate the exact potency or strength of a Graha (planet) or a Bhava (house), it would be necessary to scrutinise its position in the zodiac from various points of view. These various sources of strength are called the *Balas* of planets.

10. The **Shadbalas**.—The Parasari system recognises six kinds of potency. They are :—(1) Sthanabala or Positional strength, (2) Dikbala or Directional strength, (3) Kalabala or Temporal strength, (4) Chestabala or Motional strength, (5) Naisargikabala or Permanent strength, (6) Drikbala or Aspect strength. The calculation of each of these involves a fairly thorough acquaintance with astronomico-astrological principles.

11. **Application of Shadbalas.**—The importance of and the part played by the Shadbalas, in the

science of horoscopy, are manifold. The application of any one particular system of Ayurdaya depends upon the relative strength and weakness of certain planets and Bhavas. For instance, in deciding Dasantardasa (periods and sub-periods) the first Dasa (period) is attributed to the most powerful of the Lagna (the Ascendant), the Sun and the Moon. Whether Lagna or the Sun is more powerful can be determined only when their respective strengths are known. In portraying the future results indicated by the different Bhavas, their strengths are of considerable importance. Suppose we consider the Dasa (period) of the Sun and Bhukti (sub-period) of the Moon. In order to predict the various results, care should be taken to see which planet is more powerful or has greater strength. If the Sun is more powerful than the Moon, then the results likely to happen would be predominantly those indicated by the Sun. If the Moon is more powerful during his sub-period, the Moon's influence will be felt in preference to that of the Sun even though the latter may be the major lord. Thus when the Shadbalas are ascertained correctly, future predictions can be ventured with sufficient confidence. The Shadbalas, in other words, give an account of the assets and liabilities of each house and planet in the horoscope.

CHAPTER II

MEASURE OF PLANETARY EFFECTS UPON BHAVAS

12. Residential **Strength**.—In a horoscope, planets will be found in the different Bhavas. While some may be found very near the middle of a Bhava others may reside at the beginning, or at the end. In all these three circumstances, *viz.*, at the beginning, at the middle and the end point, the effects of the respective Bhavas, produced by the different planets in them, cannot be the same. As a matter of fact, they must vary. What is the extent of the effects of the Bhava that is promised by a planet as a result of its residence there ? This we call as the residential **strength** of a planet.

13. Planets in Bhava **Sandhis**.—We have seen that Bhava Sandhis (junction points) mark the beginning of one Bhava and the ending of the other. If a planet is in a Bhava Sandhi it is utterly powerless and the results it produces are practically nil.

14. Planets in **Bhavamadhyas**.—The influence of a Bhava begins at the Arambha Sandhi or startin ..

point (see Art. 90, *A Manual of Hindu Astrology*). It gradually increases and reaches the highest limit in the **Bhavamadhyā** (**mid-point**). Then again the effect of the Bhava begins to fall down gradually till it is nothing at the **Viramasandhi** (last point). If a planet is situated in between **Bhavamadhyā** and **Viramasandhi**, the effect of the Bhava planet is able to produce must be ascertained by rule of three. The planet gives no effect at the *sandhi* {junction point) whereas at the **Bhavamadhyā** it gives the full effect of the Bhava.

15. Method of Finding the **Extent** of Influence.- In order to measure the exact amount of the effect produced by a planet, in a particular Bhava, we have, first of all, to find the lengths of the **Poorvabhaga** (first half) and **Uttarabhaga** (Second half) of the Bhava in question (see Art. 92. *A Manual of Hindu Astrology*). Then ascertain if the planet is in the Poorvabhaga or in the Uttarabhaga.

16. Arc of Residential **Strength**.—If the planet is in Poorvabhaga (first half), find the distance between the planet and the *Arambhasandhi* (beginning) of the Bhava by subtracting the longitude of the latter from that of the former. If the planet is in Uttarabhaga (second half), find the distance between *Viramasandhi* (end point) and the planet by subtracting the longitude of the latter from that of

the former. Call the remainder, in either case, the arc of residential strength. Divide this arc by length of the Poorvabhaga or Uttarabhaga of the Bhava according as the planet is in the Poorvabhaga or the Uttarabhaga. The result gives the residential strength of the planet.

The above remarks may be summarised thus :

If a planet is in Poorvabhaga of a House :

- (a) Planet's long. — long. of Arambhasandhi (starting point of a house) = Arc of residential strength.
- (b) Arc of residential strength \div Poorvabhaga of the Bhava = Residential strength.

If a planet is in XJtaraphaga of a Bhava :

- (a) Longitude of Viramasandhi (ending point of a house)—Planet's long. - Arc of residential strength.
- (b) Residential strength = Arc of residential strength :- Uttarabhaga of the house.

Example 1.—Find the arcs of residential strength of the various planets in the Standard Horoscope.

Planet	House	Poorvabhaga or Uttarabhaga
Ravi	Ninth	Poorva
Chandra	First	Uttara
Kuja	Tenth	do.
Budha	Ninth	Poorva
Guru	Sixth	do.
Sukra	Ninth	do.
Sani	Seventh	Uttara
Rahu	Eleventh	Poorva
Ketu	Fifth	do.

**Arcs of Residential Strength of Planets
in Poorvabhaga**

<i>Grahas</i>	<i>Long.</i>	<i>Long. of Arambhāsandhi</i>	<i>Arc dental</i>	<i>of resi- strength</i>
Ravi	180° 53' 55"	167° 31' 30" (9th Bhava)	13° 22'	25"
Budha	181 31 34	167 31 30 (9th Bhava)	14	0 4
Guru	84 0 49	77 31 30 (6th Bhava)	6	29 19
Sukra	171 9 56	167 31 30 (9th Bhava)	3	38 26
Rahu	234 23 47	230 14 30 (11th Bhava)	4	9 17
Ketu	54 23 47	50 14 30 (5th Bhava)	4	9 17

**Arc of Residential Strength of Planets
in Uttarabhaga**

<i>Grahas</i>	<i>Long. of Viramasandhi</i>	<i>Long. of planets</i>	<i>Arc dental</i>	<i>of resi- strength</i>
Chandra	314° 48' 30"	311° 17' 19" (1st Bhava)	3° 31'	11"
Kuja	230 14 30	229 30 34 (10th Bhava)	0	43 56
Sani	134 48 .30	124 22 41 (7th Bhava)	10	25 49

Example 2.—Find the extent of the effect of the different planets in the different houses {Residential Strength} in the Standard Horoscope.

<i>Residential strength</i>	<i>Arc of Residential Strength</i>
	<i>Poorva or Uttarabhaga of a Bhava</i>
	<i>Poorva or Uttarabhaga of a Bhava</i>

Poorva, if the planet is in Poorvabhaga. Uttara, if the planet is in Uttarabhaga.

	° , "
Ravi	$\frac{13 \quad 22 \quad 25}{16 \quad 21 \quad 30} = 0.80$ Unit
Chandra	$\frac{3 \quad 31 \quad 11}{16 \quad 21 \quad 30} \quad 0.24$..
Kuja	$\frac{0 \quad 43 \quad 56}{13 \quad 38 \quad 30} \quad 0.11$..
Budha	$\frac{14 \quad 0 \quad 4}{16 \quad 21 \quad 30} = 0.89$..
Guru	$\frac{6 \quad 29 \quad 19}{13 \quad 38 \quad 30} \quad 0.48$..
Sukra	$\frac{3 \quad 38 \quad 26}{16 \quad 21 \quad 30} = 0.22$..
Rahu	$\frac{4 \quad 9 \quad 17}{13 \quad 38 \quad 30} \quad 0.30$..
Ketu	$\frac{4 \quad 9 \quad 17}{13 \quad 38 \quad 30} \quad 0.30$..
Sani	$\frac{10 \quad 25 \quad 49}{16 \quad 21 \quad 30} = 0.64$..

17. Use of Residential Strength.—This will enable us to judge the exact quantity of effect that a planet in a Bhava gives, which may find expression during its Dasa. Its application and usefulness will be explained on a subsequent occasion.

This effect will materialise during his Dasa or Bhukti. This is only a general statement standing to be modified or qualified in the light of other important factors such as, the strength or the weakness of the planets aspecting the Bhavas, the strength of the Bhava itself and the disposition of planets towards particular signs, the yoga-karakas and such other factors.

For instance, in the Standard Horoscope Jupiter gives 0.48 units of the total effects of the 6th Bhava.

(*HAPIER III*

Sthanabala.

18. Sthanabala.—We have said in Article 10 that of the Shadbalas or the six sources of strength and weakness. Sthanabala or the Positional strength constitutes the first item. A planet occupies a certain sign in a Rasi and friendly, neutrai or inimical vargas. It is either exalted or debilitated. It occupies its Moolathrikona or it has its own varga. All these states refer to the position or residence of the planet and as such a certain degree cf strength or weakness attends on it. This strength or potency is known as the Sthanabala. It consists of (1) Ochchabala, (2) Saptavargaja Bala, (3) **Ojayugmarasyamsa** Bala, (4) Kendra Bala, (5) Drekkana Bala.

19. Unit of **Measure**.—The balas of Grahas are measured in rupas. A rupa consists of 60 Shashtiamsas.

20. **Ochchabala**.—This is the strength of **Ochcha** or exaltation. All planets have certain exaltation

points (*Occhabhagas*)*. When a planet occupies its *Ochchabhaga*, it gives one rupa or 60 Shashtiamsas of Ochchabala. When it occupies the Neechabhaga (debilitation point) it gives no Ochchabala. From the Neechabhaga to the Ochchabhaga, there is a gradual increase of the Ochchabala until at last the Bala reaches its maximum at the Ochchabhaga. From the exaltation point to the debilitation point there is a gradual decrease till the minimum is reached at the Neechabhaga.

Maharishi Parasara observes thus :

तीचोमन्तु ग्रहं सार्वांशिके चक्रप्रद्विशोधयेत् ।
भगवृत्य सिमिर्भवतं फलमुच्चबलं भवेत् ॥

The above liberally translated means that when a planet's longitude, diminished by its debilitation point, is in excess of 180° it is to be subtracted from 360° and the difference is to be divided by 3. The result represents Ochchabala of the planet in Virupas or Shashtiamsas.

That is :

$$\frac{\text{Planet's long.} - \text{Its debilitation point}}{180} \times 60$$

$$= \frac{\text{Planet's long.} - \text{Its debilitation point}}{3}$$

Example 3.—Find the Ochchabala of planets in the Standard Horoscope.

Planet	Its Long.	Neechabhaga (Debilitation point)			Diffe- rence			Ochchabala (in Shashtiamsa)		
		°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"
Ravi	180 53 55 – 190	9	6	5	9	6	5	3	0.00	
Chandra	311 17 19 – 213 =	98	17	19	98	17	19	3	32.75	
Kuja	229 30 34 – 118 =	111	30	34	111	30	34	3	37.06	
Budha	181 31 34 – 345 =	163	28	26	163	28	26	3	54.5	
Guru	84 0 49 – 275 =	169	0	49	169	0	49	3	56 33	
Sukra	171 9 56 – 177 =	5	50	4	5	50	4	3	1.95	
Sani	124 22 41 – 20 =	104	22	41	104	32	41	3	34.08	

Note.—Decimals are reckoned for only one place ; where the difference is more than 180° , it is to be subtracted from 360° , and the figures under "difference" column denotes "corrected difference".

21. General Observations.—For finding out the Moolathrikonadi Bala of any planet we must ascertain the exact nature of the relationship between the planet in question and the other planets and the nature of relationship that exists between a planet and varga.

22. Relations.—**Planets** have relations between themselves. They have relations with the vargas. And they have relations with the Bhavas. Thus there are three kinds of relations each of which is really important as adding to or taking away from the real potency of a planet or a Bhava. These various kinds of relations **must** be thoroughly understood before attempting to analyse a horoscope, as they have a direct bearing upon the determination of not only the Shadbalas but also the Ayurdaya or longevity.

23. Relations between Planets.—Among the planetary members, certain planets are declared to be friends, enemies and neutrals of certain other planets. In other words, they are said to be Mitras (friends), Satrus (enemies), and Samas (neutrals). There are two types of relations between planets. They are Naisargika and Tatkalika.

24. Naisargika.—This means permanent or natural. A planet is a friend or an enemy of another planet in consequence of its nature. This Naisargika relationship is not based on exchange of any mutual courtesies. The rays of a planet will be intensified by the rays of the one declared as its friend and counteracted by those of a planet declared as its enemy. The Naisargika relationships are invariably the same in **all** horoscopes. When we

say that Venus (Sukra) is an enemy (Satru) of Sun (Ravi) we mean that there is mutual counteraction between the rays of the two planets. A table of natural relationships between planets is given in **Art. 31 of A Manual of Hindu Astrology** and we reproduce the same here for ready reference.

Permanent Relationships

<i>Planets (Grahas)</i>	<i>Friends (Mitras)</i>	<i>Neutrals (Samas)</i>	<i>Enemies (Satru)</i>
Sun	Moon, Mars, Jupiter	Mercury	Venus Saturn
Moon	Sun, Mercury	Mars, Jupiter, Venus, Saturn	None
Mars	Sun, Moon, Jupiter	Venus, Saturn	Mercury
Mercury	Sun, Venus	Mars, Jupiter	Saturn Moon
Jupiter	Sun, Moon, Mars	Saturn	Mercury Venus
Venus	Mercury, Saturn	Mars, Jupiter	Sun, Moon
Saturn	Mercury, ^{वृषभं} Saturn	Jupiter	Sun, Moon, Mars

It would be needless to say that calculation of Sthanabala entails a thorough acquaintance with the Naisargika relationships of planets (as also Tatkalika relationships) and the reader should never try to study the Tatkalika relation sunless and until he knows well what the Naisargika relations are.

25. Tatkalika.—This means temporary or for the time being. As a result of the positions of planets at the birth time each stands at a certain relation with the other. Thus Tatkalika relationship changes with reference to each horoscope.

The planets in the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 10th, 11th and 12th houses from any other planet becomes his (Tatkalika) friend. Those in the rest of the houses are (Tatkalika) enemies.

Example 4.—*Find out the Tatkalika relations between the different planets in the Standard Horoscope*

Graha (Planet)	Tatkalika (Temporary)	Mitra Friend)	Tatkalika (Temporary)	Satru Enemy)
Ravi	Kuja. Sani. Sukra		Chandra. Guru. Budha	
Chandra	Kuja		Ravi, Budha, Guru. Sukra. Sani	
Kuja	Ravi, Chandra, Budha, Sukra, Sani		Guru	
Budha	Kuja, Sukra, Sani		Chandra. Guru, Ravi	
Guru	Sukra. Sani		Chandra. Kuja. Budha. Ravi	
Sukra	Kuja, Budha, Guru. Sani, Ravi		Chandra	
Sani	Ravi, Kuja, Budha. Guru, Sukra		Chandra	

26. Combined or Mixed Relations.—If a temporary friend also happens to be a permanent friend they both become intimate friends (Adhi Mitras).

A temporary friend and a permanent enemy and *vice versa* becomes a Sama (neutral). And a temporary enemy if he happens to be a permanent enemy becomes a bitter enemy (Adhi Satru). Thus we get the following relations after combining the two :

1. Tatkalika Mitra + Naisargika Mitra = Adhi Mitra
(Tempy. friend) (Natural friend) (Intimate friend)
2. Tatkalika Mitra + Naisargika Satru = Sama
(Tempy. friend) (Natural enemy) (Neutral)
3. Tatkalika Mitra + Naisargika Sama = Mitra
(Tempy. friend) (Natural neutral) (Friend)
4. Tatkalika Satru + Naisargika Satru = Adhi Satru
(Tempy. enemy) (Natural enemy) (Bitter enemy)
5. Tatkalika Satru + Naisargika Mitra = Sama
(Tempy. enemy) (Natural friend) (Neutral)
6. Tatkalika Satru + Naisargika Sama = Satru
(Tempy. enemy) (Natural neutral) (Enemy)

Thus, from the above we can see that a planet towards another planet may be disposed as a Mitra (friend), Satru (enemy), Sama (neutral), Adhi Mitra (intimate friend) and Adhi Satru (bitter enemy).

All these shades in friendship and enmity must be carefully noted and determined for each planet.

Example 5.—Find out the combined relations between planets in the Standard Horoscope.

Take for instance, the Sun and Venus. Venus is the natural enemy of the Sun. He is also a Tatkalika enemy. Therefore, he becomes a bitter enemy

of the Sun. Similarly, with reference to the other planets the relations must be compounded.

Combined Relations in the Standard Horoscope

<i>Graha</i>	<i>Adhi</i>	<i>Mitra</i>	<i>Sama</i>	<i>Satru</i>	<i>Adhi Satru</i>
	<i>Mitra</i> (<i>Int. friend</i>)	(<i>Friend</i>)	(<i>Neutral</i>)	(<i>Enemy</i>)	(<i>Bitter enemy</i>)
Ravi	Kuja		Guru Chandra Sani Sukra	Budha	...
Chandra	.. •	Kuja	Budha Ravi	Sukra Guru Sani	...
Kuja	Ravi Chandra	Sani Sukra	Guru Budha	...	...
Budha	Sukra ...	Kuja Sani	Ravi	Guru	Chandia
Guru	...	Sani	Sukra Chandra Kuja Ravi	...	Budha
Sukra	Budha Sani	Kuja Guru	Ravi	...	Chandra
Sani	Sukra Budha	Guru	Kuja Ravi	...	Chandra

27. Planets and **Vargas**.—We have already learnt from *A Manual of Hindu Astrology* how to determine the lords of the different vargas. The

Example 6.—Find out the relations between planets and vargas in the Standard Horoscope. (Consider only Sap tavargas.)

Graha	Rasi	Hora	Drekkana	Saptamsa	Navamsa	Dwadasamsa	Thrimsamsa
Ravi	Sama	Swā	Sama	Sama	Sama	Sama	A. Mitra
Chandra	Satru	Sama	Sama	Mitra	Satru	Sama	Satru
Kuja	Swā	A. Mitra	Sama	Sama	Sama	Sama	Sama
Budha	A. Mitra	Sama	A. Mitra	A. Mitra	A. Mitra	A. Mitra	Mitra
Guru	A. Satru	Sama	Mitra	Sama , Sama	Swa		A. Satru
Sukra	A. Mitra	Sama	Swā	A. Satru	A. Satru	Swa	A. Mitra
Sani	Sama	Sama	Sama	A. Mitra	A. Mitra	A. Mitra	Sama

N. B.—A. Mitra	Adhimitra
A. Satru	Adhisatru
Swā	Swakshetra

relations between planets and vargas are thus recognised. For instance, in the Standard Horoscope the Moon is in Kumbha (Aquarius) in the Rasi. The lord of Kumbha is Sani, who is a Satru (enemy) of Chandra, so that we say that the Moon in the Rasi occupies a Satrukshetra or an enemy's varga.

If a planet, if any of the vargas, occupies its own varga (division) it is said to be in **Swavarga**—own varga, an enemy's varga—**Satruvarga**, a friend's varga—**Mitrvarga**, and similarly, whether the particular varga is an Adhi Samavarga, Adhi Mitrvarga or Samavarga must be ascertained. This will enable us to determine a part of Sthanabala, *viz.*, Saptavargaja Bala.

28. Planets occupying more than one's own varga.—In passing we may remark that the greater the number of times a planet occupies its *own* varga the more auspicious it becomes and special results are ascribed to such occupancy of more than one Swavarga or own division.

If a planet occupies its own varga :

Twice it is in	...	Parijatamsa
Thrice „,	...	Parvathamsa
Four times „,	...	Simhasanamsa
Five it is in	••	Swargabalamsa
Six „ „	...	Indramsa
Seven „ „	...	Rajapadmamsa
Eight „ „	...	Gopuramsa

Nine	it is in	...	Brahmapadamsa
Ten	" "	...	Vaishnavamsa
Eleven	" "	...	Saivamsa
Twelve	" "	...	Vaiseshikamsa

Example 7.—*Point out the various amsas if any in the Standard Horoscope.*

Graha	Number of times in its Varga	Amsa
Sukra	two	Parijatamsa

The other planets have only one Swavarga and consequently they have no special amsas.

29. Planets and Bhavas.—The lord of a Bhava is the planet which rules the Rasi in which the mid-point of the Bhava falls. The Bhavadhipathi (lord of Bhava) plays a very important part in giving vitality to the Bhava.

Example 8.—*Find the different relationships between Bhavas and planets in the Standard Horoscope.*

Bhava (House)	Bhavamadhya (Long. of mid-point)	Rasi (Sign)	Adhipathi (Lord)
I	Thanu	298 27	Makara
II	Dhana	331 10	Meena*
III	Bhratru	3 53	Mesha
IV	Matru	36 36	Vrishabha
V	Putra	63 53	Mithuna
VI	Satru	91 10	Kataka
VII	Kalatra	118 27	Kataka
VIII	Ayur	151 10	Kanya
IX	Bhagya	183 53	Thula
X	Karma	216 36	Vrischika
XI	Labha	243 53	Dhanus
XII	Vraya	271 10	Makara

It will be seen from the above that often two Bhavas will be seen merged into a single Rasi with the result that the same planet becomes the lord of both the Bhavas. This is not too frequent in places near equator.

30. Saptavargaja **Bala**.—We have already observed that a planet on account of its occupancy of the different vargas gets a certain amount of strength. In fact, Sthanabala is calculated from a consideration of the relation between the tenant and the lord. A planet may occupy a Swavarga (own varga), a Mitrvarga (friendly varga) or a Satruvarga (inimical varga) or it may occupy the varga of a Sama (neutral) or it may occupy the special position of Moolatrikona.

A planet in its Moolatrikona is assigned a value of 45 Shashtiamsas; in Swavarga 30 Shashtiamsas ; in Adhi Mitrvarga 22.5 Shashtiamsas; in Mitrvarga 15. Shashtiamsas; in Samavarga 7.5 Shashtiamsas ; in Satruvarga 3.75 Shashtiamsas ; and in Adhi Satruvarga 1.875 Shashtiamsas.

It must be noted that 45 Shashtiamsas have to be allotted for a planet only when it is in its *Moolatrikona Rasi*, and not when it occupies any other of the 6 vargas (than Rasi) owned by the planets. Suppose Sun is in Simha, in Rasi and in

Navamsa. He gets 45 Shashtiamsas only in the Rasivarga and not in the other case.

Take for instance, a planet. Examine its relationship with the lords of Saptavargas. If in Rasi, it occupies a Moolatrikona, assign a value of 45 Shashtiamsas ; similarly with reference to other vargas, assign values in accordance with the nature of relation a planet bears towards them. Add together all the values. You will get the **Moolatrikonadhibala** of the planet in question. A table detailing the relations between the planets and vargas must be previously prepared to facilitate calculations (See Article 136 in *A Manual of Hindu Astrology*).

Example 9.—Find the Saptavargaja Balas of planets in the Standard Horoscope.

Take the Sun : reference to example given on page 19 will tell you that he occupies a Sama varga in the **Rasi**—7.5 Shashtiamsas; Swavarga in Hora-30; Samavarga in **Drekkana**—7.5 ; Samavarga in **Saptamsa**—7.5; Samavarga in **Navamsa**—7.5; Samavarga in Dwadasamsa-7.5; and Adhi Mitravarga in **Thrim-samsa** 22.5. Adding all these values together, we get Ravi's Saptavargaja Bala as 90.000 Shashtiamsas or 15 rupas. Similarly deal with other grahas.

31. Ojayugmarasyamsa Bala.—This is the strength acquired on account of the occupancy of odd

<i>Planet</i>	<i>Rasi</i>	<i>Hora</i>	<i>Drekkana</i>	<i>Saptamsa</i>	<i>Navamsa</i>	<i>Dwadasamsa</i>	<i>Thrimssamsa</i>	<i>Moolatri-konadhibala</i>
Ravi	7.500	30.000	7.500	7.500	7.500	7.500	22.500	90.000
Chandra	3.750	7.500	7.500	15.000,	3.750	7.500	3.750	49.750
Kuja	30.000	22.500	7.500	7.500	7.500	7.500	7.500	90.000
Budha	22.500	7.500	22.500	22.500	22.500	22.500	15.000	13.500
Guru	1.875	7.500	15.000	7.500	7.500	30.000	1.875	71.250
Sukra	22.500	7.500	30.000	1.875	1.875	30.000	22.500	11.625
Sani	7.500	7.500	7.500	22.500	22.500	22.500	7.500	97.500

and even Rasis and Navamsas. Certain planets get strength by occupying Oja (odd) Rasis (signs) or Oja Navamsas while others become powerful by residing in Yugma (even) Rasis or Yugma Navamsas. A planet which is to get strength by staying in an *oja rasi* or *oja amsa* is assigned a certain value as also the planets which are to get strength by **residing in an Yugma Rasi or Yugma Navamsa.**

The Moon and Venus when they are in an even sign or in a Navamsa owned by an even sign get *strength* of 15 Shashtiamsas. The Sun, Mars, Jupiter, Mercury and Saturn when they are in Oja (odd) Rasis or Ojamsas get a strength of a similar value. If, for instance, the Moon stays in a Yugma Rasi and occupies a Yugma **Navamsa**. she acquires a strength of 15 *plus* 15 equals 30 Shashtiamsas. **Hence we call this as Ojayugmarasyamsa Bala or Yugmayugma Bala.**

Example 10—Find the Ojayugmarasyamsa Balas of planets in the Standard Horoscope.

The Sun is in Libra an odd sign and in the 1st navamsa of Libra ruled by Libra an odd sign Therefore its Oja and Yugma Balas are 30. Thus we get the following strengths for the other planets :

<i>Planet</i>	<i>Rasi</i>	<i>Navamsa</i>	<i>Rasi Bala</i>	<i>Navamsa</i>	<i>Yugmayugma Bala</i>
Ravi	odd	odd	15.0	15.0	30.0
Chandra	odd	even	0.0	15.0	15.0
Kuja	even	odd	0.0	15.0	15.0
Budha	odd	odd	15.0	15.0	30.0
Guru	odd	even	15.0	0.0	15.0
Sukra	even	even	15.0	15.0	30.0
Sani	odd	even	15.0	0.0	15.0

32. **Kendra Bala.**—A planet in a kendra (in the Rasi) gets 60 Shashtiamsas as its strength ; in a Panapara 30 **Shashtiamsas** ; and in an Apoklima 15 Shashtiamsas. This must be considered only in the Rasivarga.

33. **Kendras.**—These are the quadrants or the 1st, 4th, 7th and 10th houses. There is a diversity of opinion as to what kendras are. Some take them to be the 1st, 4th, 7th and 10th Rasis (signs). Others take them to be the 1st, 4th, 7th and 10th Bhavas (houses). Parasara inclines towards the former view. And the commentator of Sripathi, and **Balabhadra** the author of *Horarathna* hold the latter view. Since we do not know what the view of Sripathi, whom we are mainly following is, in regard to this matter, we propose to share the view of Parasara and consequently we have to consider the signs in reckoning kendras.

34. Panaparas.—These are the signs next to kendras. They are 2nd, 5th, 8th and 11th.

35. Apoklimas.—These are the next signs to Panaparas. They are the 3rd, 6th, 9th and 12th.

Example 11.—*Find Kendra Balas of planets in the Standard Horoscope.*

Planet	Kendra or Panapara or Apoklima	Kendra Bala
Ravi	Kendra	60.000
Chandra	Panapara	30.000
Kuja	Panapara	30.000
Budha	Kendra	60.000
Guru	Apoklima	15.000
Sukra	Apoklima	15.000
Sani	Panapara	30.000

36. Drekkana Balas.—Planets are divided into Masculine (purusha), Feminine (stree) and Hermaphrodite (napumsaka) ones. A male planet in the first Drekkana gets 15 Shashtiamsas of Drekkana Bala, a hermaphrodite planet in the middle Drekkana is assigned a similar value as its Drekkana Bala, and a feminine planet in the last Drekkana gains a strength of 15 Shashtiamsas as its Drekkana Bala.

37. Masculine Planets.—Ravi, Guru and Kuja.

38. Hermaphrodite Planets.—Sani and Budha.

39. Female Planets.—Chandra and Sukra.

Example 12. Find the Drekkana Balas of planets in the Standard Horoscope.

Planet	Sex	Drekkana	Drekkana Bala
Ravi	Purusha	First	15.0
Chandra	Stree	Second	0.0
Kuja	Purusha	Second	0.0
Budha	Napumsaka	First	0.0
Guru	Purusha	Third	0.0
Sukra	Stree	Third	15.0
Sani	Napumsaka	First	0.0

40. Total Sthana Bala.—The value of all the five sub-divisions worked above added together will give the total Sthana Bala of grahas.

Example 13.—Find the total Sthana Bala of planets in the Standard Horoscope.

STHANA BALA

Planets	Sun	Moon	Mars
1	2	3	4
Ochcha Bala	3.000	32.75	37.060
Saptavargaja Bala	90.000	48.75	90.000
Ojayugmarasyamsa Bala	30.000	15.000	15.000
Kendra Bala	60.000	30.000	30.000
Drekkana Bala	15.000		
Total Sthana Bala	198.000	126.500	172.060

<i>Planet</i>	<i>Merc.</i>	<i>Jupiter</i>	<i>Venus</i>	<i>Saturn</i>
	5	6	7	8
Ochcha Bala	54.500	56.330	1.950	34.800
Saptavargaja Bala	135.000	71.250	116.250	97.500
Ojayugmarasymsa Bala	30.000	15.000	30.000	15.000
Kendra Bala	60.000	15.000	15.000	30.000
Drekkana Bala	...	• •	15.000	...
Total Sthana Bala	279.500	157.580	178.200	177.300

CHAPTER IV

DIGBALA or DIRECTIONAL STRENGTH

41. **Digbala.**—This means the strength acquired by the planets on account of their occupancy of different directions or Diks in the horoscope.

42. **Dik or Direction.**—**The** ascendant represents the eastern direction, the 10th house denotes **south**; west is indicated by the descendant (7th house) and nadir (4th house) is the northern direction.

43. **Planets and Dik.**—**Each** planet in a particular Dik or direction is supposed to be powerful and gets a certain quantity of strength. Jupiter and Mercury get full directional strength when they occupy the ascendant. The Sun and Mars are powerful in the south, *i.e.*, they get full Digbala in the 10th house. Saturn gets full Digbala by being in the 7th house, and the Moon and Venus will become powerful in the north, *i.e.*, when they are in the 4th Bhava they will have complete Digbala.

44. **Digbala Arc.**—**We** have seen from the above that certain planets are powerful in certain directions, by occupying which they get **full** Digbala

This suggests that there are certain powerless points which when occupied give no Digbala. For instance, the Sun gets Digbala in the south (10th house). This is **the** most powerful point for the Sun. He gets zero Digbala when he is in the north (4th house), **that** is, the powerless point is the fourth house for the Sun. Similarly the 180th degree from the powerful point is the powerless point. The arc of the ecliptic between the longitude of a planet and its powerless point, we shall call as the Digbala arc. A planet when approaching its powerful point gains Digbala and while reaching the powerless point it gradually loses Digbala.

Parasara says thus : subtract the longitude of the 4th house from the longitudes of the Sun and Mars. Subtract the 7th house, from Jupiter and Mercury. Subtract the 10th house from Venus and the Moon and from Saturn, the ascendant. When the difference in the several cases exceeds 180° , subtract it from 360° . The result is Digbala arc.

Therefore : Digbala arc=planet's long.-its powerless cardinal point.

If difference is more than 180° subtract it from 360 degrees.

45. Determination of **Digbalas**.—A planet at the direction where it is supposed to be most power-

ful gets a Digbala of 60 Shashtiamsas. At the powerless point it will have zero strength (Digbala). At intermediate positions, proportionate reductions must be made. The Digbala arc of a planet, divided by 3, gives the Digbala or directional strength. For instance, in the Standard Horoscope Sani is in the seventh house. The mid-point of the Bhava is always the powerful point. The mid-point of the 7th Bhava is $118^\circ 27'$. Therefore, the powerless point is $298^\circ 27'$ and Sani's Digbala arc is equal to $124^\circ 23' - 298^\circ 27' = 174^\circ 4'$ corrected (difference). Dividing this by 3, we get Sani's Digbala as 58.02 Shashtiamsas.

Example 14.—Determine the Digbala Arcs of planets in the Standard Horoscope.

Graha	Its long.	Powerless point	Digbala
Ravi	$180^\circ 54'$	$36^\circ 36'$	$144^\circ 18'$
Chandra	$311^\circ 17'$	$216^\circ 36'$	$94^\circ 41'$
Kuja	$229^\circ 31'$	$36^\circ 36'$	$167^\circ 5'$
Budha	$181^\circ 32'$	$118^\circ 27'$	$63^\circ 5'$
Guru	$84^\circ 1'$	$118^\circ 27'$	$34^\circ 26'$
Sukra	$171^\circ 10'$	$216^\circ 36'$	$45^\circ 26'$
Sani	$124^\circ 23'$	$298^\circ 27'$	$174^\circ 4'$

(The difference represents rectified difference, i.e., when planet's long.-its powerless point is equal to more than 180° the difference is subtracted from 360° .)

Example 15.—Find the Digbala of the different planets in the Standard Horoscope.

Graha	Digbala Arc	÷	3	=	Digbala
Ravi	144° 18'	÷	3	=	48.10
Chandra	94 41	÷	3	=	31.56
Kuja	167 5	÷	3	—	55.70
Budha	63 5	÷	3	=	21.09
Guru	34 26	÷	3	=	11.50
Sukra	45 26	÷	3	=	15.15
Sani	174 4	÷	3	—	58.02

CHAPTER V

KALA BALA OR TEMPORAL STRENGTH

46. **Kala Bala.**—This is the temporal strength or strength of time. The strength is calculated by considering the year, month, weekday, time, etc., of birth. In other words, the various potencies of planetary vibrations due to seasonal peculiarities are scrutinised. It consists of (1) Nathonnatha Bala ; (2) Paksha Bala ; (3) Thribhaga Bala ; (4) Abda Bala or Varshadhipa Bala ; (5) Masa Bala ; (6) Vara Bala ; (7) Hora Bala ; (8) Ayana Bala ; and (9) Yuddha Bala.

47. **Nathonnatha Bala.**—This is the strength that planets get on account of birth occurring during day or night. This is made up of Diva Bala (diurnal strength) and Ratri Bala (nocturnal strength). This is also known as Divaratri Bala.

The Moon, Sani and Mars are powerful **during** midnight. And at midday they are thoroughly powerless. Ravi, Guru and Sukra are powerful during midday and they are utterly powerless at midnight. Budha on the other hand is always

powerful be it day or night. Sani, Kuja and Chandra get 60 Shashtiamsas at midnight as their Divaratri strength : at midday, Ravi, Sukra and Guru get similar quantity, and Budha always gets 60 Shashtiamsas.

48. Midday and Midnight.—Midday of any place is the local noon when the Sun passes over its meridian. The Hindus consider the apparent noon (which is 12 o'clock midday) and consequently if birth time is marked in local mean time, it must be converted into the apparent time by applying *equation of time*. The midnight is marked when the Sun is in the lower meridian of the place and this is reckoned at 12 o'clock night.

49. Method of Finding Divaratri Bala—There are two methods. The principle in both is the same. We shall call them as methods A and B.

50. Method ‘A’.—Whether birth has taken place during day or night the Natha Ghatis multiplied by two give the Natha Bala (*ratri*) in Shashtiamsas in case of planets, said to be powerful during midnight. And Unnatha Ghatis multiplied by two give Unnatha Bala (*diva*) and each planet, said to be powerful during midday, gets this unit as its Diva Bala. The above explained in a simple manner means that Unnatha multiplied by 2 gives Diva Bala in case of planets having strength by day

and Natha multiplied by 2 gives Ratri Bala for planets strong in the night. Therefore :

Diva Bala (for Ravi, Guru and Sukra) - Unnatha x 2.

Ratri Bala (for Chandra, Kuja and Sani) - Natha x 2.

(Budha has always a Divaratri Bala of 60 Shashtiamsas.)

Example 16.—Find Divaratri Bala of Grahas in the Standard Horoscope according to Method 'A'.

Natha = Gh. $5 - 50 = 5.84$ (See Art. 5).

Therefore **Unnatha** = Gh. $24.10 = 24.16$.

Therefore Diva Bala = $24.16 \times 2 = 48.32$ Shashtiamsas.

Ratri Bala = $5.84 \times 2 = 11.68$.

Graha	Diva or Ratri Bala	
Ravi	...	48.32
Chandra	...	11.68
Kuja	...	21.68
Budha	...	60.00
Guru	...	48.32
Sukra	...	48.32
Sani	...	11.68

51. Method 'B'.—We have already said that the interval between midnight and midday is 180 degrees and that between midday and midnight is also 180 degrees. Since it is the apparent noon that the Hindus consider the birth time if marked according to local mean time must be converted into local apparent time by applying equation of time. Then convert birth time (reckoned from midnight) into degrees at 15 degrees per hour and apply the

following rule (if the birth time in degrees exceeds 180 subtract it from 360°).

- (1) $\frac{\text{Birth time in degrees}}{3} = \text{Diva Bala}$ (for Sun, Guru and Sukra).
- (2) $\frac{180^\circ - \text{Birth time in degrees}}{3} = \text{Ratri Bala}$ (for Sani, Chandra and Kuja).

Example 17.—Find Divaratri Bala of Planets in the Standard Horoscope according to Method 'B'.

Birth time = 2-6 p.m. (L.M.T.)

Equation of time = x 14 mts.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Therefore birth time} &= 2-20 \text{ p.m. (L.A.T.)} \\ &= 215^\circ 0' = (360^\circ - 215^\circ 0' = 145^\circ 0').\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Diva Bala} = \frac{145^\circ 0'}{3} = 48.32 \text{ (for Sun, Jupiter and Venus).}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Ratri Bala} &= \frac{180^\circ - 145^\circ 0'}{3} = \frac{35^\circ 0'}{3} = 11.68 \text{ (for Mars, Moon and Saturn)} \\ &\quad 60.00 \text{ for Budha.}\end{aligned}$$

52. Paksha Bala.—This is the strength of Paksha or a fortnight. A Paksha is equal to 15,lunar days. It is Sukla Paksha (bright half of the lunar month) when the Moon is increasing and Krishna Paksha (dark half) when the Moon is decreasing. The Papas (malefics) and Subhas (benefics) are powerful respectively during the dark half and bright half of the lunar month.

53. Papas and Subhas.—Papas are malefic planets and they are Ravi, Kuja, Sani and afflicted Budha. Subhas are benefics and they are Guru,

Sukra and well-associated Budha. The increasing Moon is a benefic and the decreasing Moon is a malefic, *i.e.*, he is a benefic from the 8th day of the bright half of the **lunar** month to the 8th day of the dark half of the lunar month and a malefic in the rest of the days. The Papas get more of Paksha **Bala** during the dark half of the month.

54. Krishna and Sukla **Paksha**.—In order to find out the Paksha Bala of Grahas, we should first ascertain whether birth has occurred during Krishna Paksha (dark half) or Sukla Paksha (bright half). Subtract the Sun's longitude from the Moon. If the difference is less than 180° it is Sukla Paksha and if it is more than 180° it is Krishna Paksha.

55. Method of Finding Paksha **Bala**.—If birth has occurred during Sukla Paksha subtract the Sun's longitude from that of the **Moon**. Divide the balance by 3. The result represents the Paksha Bala of Subhas. 60 Shashtiamsas diminished by this quantity gives the Paksha Bala of Papas. That is, the compliment of this is the Paksha Bala of the rest. The Paksha Bala of benefic planets during the **bright** half corresponds to the Paksha Bala of malefics in the dark half. If birth has occurred during Krishna Paksha, subtract the Sun's longitude from that of the Moon. Subtract the remainder again from 360 degrees and divide the balance

by 3. The result represents the Paksha Bala of Subhas ; 60 Shashtiamsas diminished by this quantity give the Paksha Bala of Papas.

Having given the above explanations, for the information of the reader, we shall lay out a simple rule for determining the *Paksha Bala* of planets *irrespective of the Paksha Bala* of birth.

(a) $\frac{\text{Moon's Long.} - \text{Sun's Long.}}{3} = \text{Paksha Bala of Subhas.}$

(b) $60 - \text{Paksha Bala of Subhas} = \text{Paksha Bala of Papas.}$

(c) Chandra's Paksha Bala is always to be doubled.

(Note.—When Moon's Long.—Sun's Long. exceeds 180° , deduct it from 360° .)

Example 18.—Find the Paksha Bala of planets in the Standard Horoscope.

Applying Rules (a), (b) and (c) we get

$$(a) (311^\circ 17' - 180^\circ 54') \div 3 = 130^\circ 23' \div 3 \\ = 43.46 \text{ Paksha Bala of Subhas.}$$

$$(b) 60 - 43.46 = 16.54 \text{ Paksha Bala of Papas.}$$

(c) Chandra's Paksha Bala is doubled.

Graha	Subha or Papa	* Paksha Bala
Ravi	Papa	16.54
Chandra	Subha	43.46 x 2 = 86.92
Kuja	Papa	16.54
Budha	Papa	16.54
Guru	Subha	43.46
Sukra	Subha	43.46
Sani	Papa	16.54

56. Thribhaga Bala:—The day and night are divided each into three equal parts. That is the period from sunrise to sunset to constitutes the day or *ahas* and the period from sunset to sunrise is the night or *ratri*. The duration of day or night must be divided by 3 according as the birth is during day or night and that part in which the birth has occurred must be determined. Say, for instance, the duration of day is 33 ghatis and the birth time is 21 ghatis. For each part or division there will be 11 ghatis and the birth falls in the second part. When the birth occurs in the first part during the day, Budha gets 60 Shashtiamsas as Thribhaga Bala ; in the second part Ravi gets a similar quantity ; and in the third, Sani is assigned a similar value. When the birth occurs in the first part during the night, Chandra gets 60 Shashtiamsas ; in the second part Sukra ; and in the third Kuja. Guru is always assigned a value of Shashtiamsas whether birth is during day or night.

57. Method of Determining Thribhaga Bala.—Find out the duration of Ahas (day) and Ratri (night) on the day of birth (in ghatis or hours), and note whether birth is during the night or during the day. If it has taken place during the night, divide the duration of night (ratri) into three equal parts, or if the birth has taken place during the day,

divide the duration of day (ahas) by 3. In either case, each part (*i.e.*, each Thribhaga), after being divided, gets a certain quantity ; find in which, whether in the first, second or third Thribhaga; birth has occurred. And assign a value of 60 Shashtiamsas to that planet which rules over that particular Thribhaga. Always assign a value of 60 Shashtiamsas to Guru irrespective of whether birth is during night or during day. Thus it will be seen that leaving Guru who has always a Thribhaga Bala of 60 Shashtiamsas, only one more planet gets Thribhaga Bala. In other words this Bala is obtained by only two planets (including Guru).

Example 19.—Find the Thribhaga Bala of Grahas in the Standard Horoscope.

Ahas (duration of day) = Gh. 29—20.

Birth time . Gh. 20—32.

Each Thribhaga = Gh. $29.33 \div 3 = 9.78$.

Therefore birth has taken place in third Thribhaga.

Because the Thribhaga (during day) is ruled by Saturn, he gets strength of 60 Shashtiamsas.

	<i>Graha</i>	<i>Thribhaga</i>
Therefore	Sani ...	60.0
	Guru ...	60.0

58. Srishtyadi Ahargana.—Ahargana is the number of days passed from any particular epoch and Srishtyadi Ahargana means the number of terrestrial days passed from the day of creation.

Details for the calculation of this Ahargana are given in *Surya Siddhanta*, Chapter I and they seem really tedious to a student of astrology. Hence I have not given the methods here.

For determining the lords of the year, month and day of birth, the Ahargana for the day of birth must be calculated. It may be stated for ready reference, that the number of days elapsed since the creation of the world upto the day of birth (for the Standard Horoscope) is :—714, 404, 130, 045.

59. The Year and Month.—The Hindus, for astrological purposes, consider a year and month of 360 and 30 days respectively. They are neither solar, nor lunar, nor luni-solar.

60. The Abdadhipathi.—This is the lord who presides over the year—the year we have referred to in the preceding article—of birth and he will be the planet that rules over the weekday on which the year begins. When 360, the duration of the year, is divided by 7 we get a remainder of 3 and a quotient of 51. This quotient represents the number of weeks. And remainder 3 denotes that the first day of any particular year will be three days later than that previous one. Therefore, in order to determine the Abdadhipathi, the number of days passed from creation of birth must be divided by 360 the quotient taken as representing the number of complete

years passed from creation and the remainder rejected. This quotient must be multiplied by 3 and to the product 1 added, and the resulting sum divided by 7. The quotient is then cast off and the remainder counted from Sunday. This will give the weekday of the commencement of the year and its lord will be the Abdadhipathi.

Example 20.—Find the Abdadhipathi in the Standard Horoscope, given Ahargana os 714, 404, 130, 045 days from creation.

Counting 7 from Sunday, it is Saturday. Therefore Abdadhipathi (lord of year) is Sani.

61. Masadhipathi.—The planet that rules the weekday of the commencement of the month of the birth will be the Masadhipathi or lord of that month. When 30, the duration of the astrological month is divided by 7, we get a remainder of 2 and a quotient of 4. The quotient represents the number of weeks and the remainder denotes that the first day of any particular month will be two days later

than that of the preceding one. In order to discover the Masadhipathi, the number of days elapsed since creation must be divided by 30, the quotient taken for the number of complete months passed from creation to epoch and remainder rejected. The quotient is then multiplied by 2, to the product 1 added, the resulting sum divided by 7, the quotient rejected and the remainder counted from Sunday. This will give the commencement of the month and its lord will be the Masadhipathi.

Example 21.—Find the Masadhipathi in the Standard Horoscope given the Ahargana as 714, 404, 130, 045 days since creation.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 30) \underline{714, 403, 130, 045} \\
 \quad\quad\quad 23, 813, 471, 001 - 15 \\
 \quad\quad\quad \times \quad 2 \\
 \quad\quad\quad \underline{47, 626, 942, 002} \\
 \quad\quad\quad + \quad 1 \\
 7) \underline{47, 626, 942, 003} \\
 \quad\quad\quad 6, 803, 848, 857 - 4.
 \end{array}$$

Counting 4 from Sunday we get Wednesday. Therefore Masadhipathi (lord of month) is Budha.

62. Varadhipathi.—This is the lord of the weekday on which birth has occurred. The weekday of birth is easily ascertainable without any calculations, but still, in order to verify the Ahargana found for the day of birth we proceed in the usual

fashion dividing the Ahargana since creation by 7, casting off the quotient and counting the remainder from Sunday, all the while assuming that we do not know the weekday of birth. If the result so arrived at tallies with what actually obtains, then we are certain that the Ahargana we have considered is correct.

Example 22.— Find out the Varadhipathi in the Standard Horoscope, given the Ahargana as 714. 404 130 045 days from creation.

7) 714, 404. 130. 045
102, 057. 732, 863 4.

Counting 4 from Sunday we get Wednesday. Therefore Varadhipathi is Budva because birth has occurred on Wednesday.

63. Ahargana — In order to facilitate the work of the astrological student. I have selected an epoch from which Ahargana can be conveniently calculated. In the choice of the date of the epoch, the main object has been to relieve the reader of unnecessary trouble and tediousness of finding the task of making the calculations prescribed in the Hindu Astronomical works for determining Ahargana from the creation.

The date of epoch selected is 2nd May 1827, Wednesday. The Ahargana on the day of epoch was 714, 404, 096, 641 days. This when divided by 7

leaves a remainder of 4 suggesting that the epoch falls on Wednesday. Therefore our epoch begins on Wednesday, 2nd May 1827.

Given in Table I is the condensed Ahargana on 31st December every year from 2nd May 1827 to 31st December 1950. And in Table IT is given the number of days from 1st January to the end of the month. And the reader will be able to ascertain the Ahargana for any desired date by looking into Tables I and II.

Find the Ahargana on December 31, prior to the date of birth from Table I and add to it the number of days from January 1st to the date of birth both inclusive and the Ahargana is obtained. subjecting this Ahargana to the same processes as described in Articles 60, 61 and 62 and counting the remainder in each case from Wednesday, the Abda, Masa and Varadhipathis can be easily obtained.

Example 23.— Find the Ahargana for the date of birth of Standard Horoscope from Tables I and II.

From Table I :—**Ahargana** on 31-12-1917 **33,116** days

From Table 11 :—**No.** days passed from

1-1-1918 to **30-9-1918** **273** ,,

No. days passed in October 1918 upto

date of birth

16 ,,

33,405 days.

Example 24.—Find the Abdadhipathi in the Standard Horoscope.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 360) \underline{33,405} \\
 92 - 285 \\
 \times 3 \\
 \hline
 276 \\
 + 1 \\
 \hline
 7) \underline{277} \\
 39 - 4.
 \end{array}$$

Counting 4 from Wednesday (see Art. 60) we get Saturday. Therefore Abdadhipathi is Sani (*cf.* with example 20).

Example 25.—Find the Masadhipathi in the Standard Horoscope from the condensed Ahargana.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 30) \underline{33,405} \\
 1,113 - 15 \\
 \times 2 \\
 \hline
 2,226 \\
 + 1 \\
 \hline
 7) \underline{2,227} \\
 318 - 1.
 \end{array}$$

Counting 1 from Wednesday, we get Wednesday. Therefore Masadhipathi is Budha (*cf.* with example 21).

Example 26.—Find the Varadhipathi in the Standard Horoscope from the condensed Ahargana.

$$7) \underline{\underline{33,405}} \\
 4,772 - 1$$

Counting 1 from Wednesday, we get Wednesday. Therefore Varadhipathi is Budha (*cf.* with example 22).

64. Another Method.—The following method may also be tried for finding Ahargana. In Article 89 a method is described for ascertaining ‘the interval’ which is necessary for calculating the mean positions of planets for any given date. We start from an epoch (1st January 1900 A.D. 7° E. long.) and the number of days elapsed from this epoch to the day of birth is ascertained and thus we get the interval. Add 26,543 to this interval. The sum represents condensed Ahargana. Then follow the rules described in the articles.

Example 27.—*Find the Ahargana for the date of birth of the Standard Horoscope as per Article 64.*

Interval as per Article 89	...	6,862
Add	...	<u>+ 26,543</u>
Ahargana	...	33,405 days.

65. Abdabala.—The planet who is the king of the year of birth is assigned a value of 15 Shashtiamsas as his Abdabala.

Example 28.—*Find the Abdabala in the Standard Horoscope.*

Abdadhipathi is Sani. Therefore Sani gets an Abdabala of 15 Shashtiamsas.

66. Masabala.—The planet who is the lord of the month of birth is assigned a value of 30 Shashtiamsas as his Masabala.

Example 29 .- Find the Masabala in the Standard Horoscope.

Masadhipathi is Budha. Therefore Budha gets
a. **Masabala of 30 Shashtiamsas.**

67. Varabala.—The planet who is the lord of the day of birth is assigned a value of 45 Shashtiamsas as his Varabala.

Example 30.—Find the Varadhipathi Bala in the Standard - Horoscope.

Varadhipathi is Budha. Therefore Varadhipathi (Budha's) Bala is 45 Shashtiamsas.

68. Horabala.—A day is divided into 24 hours or horas and each hora is ruled by a planet and the planet that rules the birth hour gets a value of 60 Shashtiamsas of his Horabala.

69. Horas.—A hora is equal to 1/24th part of a day. Each hora is ruled over by a planet. The Hindu day begins with sunrise and continues till next sunrise. The first hora on any day will be the first hour after sunrise and the last hora, the hour before sunrise the next day. The different planets presiding over different horas are based on how the planetary arrangement obtains in nature. In *Surya Siddhanta* an account of solar system is given.

Saturn is most distant planet from the earth. Guru, Kuja, Ravi, Sukra, Budha and Chandra come next in the order of their nearness to the earth. Thus the Moon is our nearest planet. Everyday, the first

hora is ruled by the lord of the weekday and other lords succeed, according to the order given above. For instance, on Sunday the first hora is ruled by the Sun, the second by Sukra, the third by Budha, the fourth by Chandra, the fifth by Sani, the sixth by Guru, the seventh by Kuja, the eighth by Ravi and so on till the 24th which is ruled by Budha. The 25th or the first hora on the next day is ruled again by Chandra and consequently it is called Somavara or Monday. The other horas on Monday are similarly governed and the first hour on Tuesday is presided over by Kuja or Mars.

It is seen from table on pages 51-52 that every day the first hour is ruled by the lord of the weekday. From this table lord of different horas can be very easily determined provided the birth hour is known.

70. Method of Finding Hora Bala.—First ascertain the weekday of birth.

Ascertain the number of hours elapsed from sunrise to birth. This shows the number of horas passed. The lord of the first hora being the lord of the weekday taken, find out the lord of the hora in question in the order shown in the table. And assign to him a value of 60 Shashtiamsas as Horadhipathi Bala.

Table of Horas 1st table starts from sunrise

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Ravi	Chandra	Kuja	Budha	Guru	Sukra	Sani
Sukra	Sani	Ravi	Chandra	Kuja	Budha	Guru
Budha	Guru	Sukra	Sani	Ravi	Chandra	Kuja
Chandra	Kuja	Budha	Guru	Sukra	Sani	Ravi
Sani	Ravi	Chandra	Kuja	Budha	Guru	Sukra
Guru	Sukra	Sani	Ravi	Chandra	Kuja	Budha
Kuja	Budha	Guru	Sukra	Sani	Ravi	Chandra
Ravi	Chandra	Kuja	Budha	Guru	Sukra	Sani
Sukra	Sani	Ravi	Chandra	Kuja	Budha	Guru
Budha	Guru	Sukra	Sani	Ravi	Chandra	Kuja
Chandra	Kuja	Budha	Guru	Sukra	Sani	Ravi
Sani	Ravi	Chandra	Kuja	Budha	Guru	Sukra

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Guru	Sukra	Sani	Ravi	Chandra	Kuja	Budha
Kuja	Budha	Guru	Sukra	Sani	Ravi	Chandra
Ravi	Chandra	Kuja	Budha	Guru	Sukra	Sani
Sukra	Sani	Ravi	Chandra	Kuja	Budha	Guru
Budha	Guru	Sukra	Sani	Ravi	Chandra	Kuja
Chandra	Kuja	Budha	Guru	Sukra	Sani	Ravi
Sani	Ravi	Chandra	Kuja	Budha	Guru	Sukra
Guru	Sukra	Sani	Ravi	Chandra	Kuja	Budha
Kuja	Budha	Guru	Sukra	Sani	Ravi	Chandra
Ravi	Chandra	Kuja	Budha	Guru	Sukra	Sani
Sukra	Sani	Ravi	Chandra	Kuja	Budha	Guru
Budha	Guru	Sukra	Sani	Ravi	Chandra	Kuja

Rule 1.—If birth time is marked in English hours :

(L.M.T.) of birth—L.M.T. of sunrise) = number of horas from sunrise.

Rule 2.—If birth time is marked in Indian measure,

(Suryodayadi Jananakala Ghatikah) $\frac{2\frac{1}{2}}{2\frac{1}{2}}$ = No. of horas from sunrise.

Example 31.—*Find the Horadhipathi Bala in the Standard Horoscope.*

Birth given in Indian time.

∴ apply Rule 2.

Gh. 20—16 Vig. $\frac{2\frac{1}{2}}{2\frac{1}{2}}$ = 8 hours 6 minutes.

Therefore, lord of 9th hora, on Wednesday, is Chandra. Therefore, Horadhipathi being Chandra gets 60.0 Shashtiamsas.

71. Ayanabala.—Each Graha will be situated either towards the north or south of the celestial equator and as a result of this circumstance, it gains a certain amount of strength. This strength of potency is known as the Ayanabala.

72. Kranti.—We have elsewhere said (see *A Manual of Hindu Astrology*) that a heavenly body moves northwards the equator for some time and then gets southwards. This angular distance from the equinoctial or celestial equator is Kranti or the declination. Declinations are reckoned *plus* or *minus* according as the planet is situated in the northern or southern celestial hemisphere.

For instance, the Sun cuts the celestial equator twice every year, *i.e.*, once in March and once in September. The declination is always measured in respect of a Sayana Graha, that is a planet reckoned from the movable zodiac point. The Sayana longitudes of all the planets must be invariably determined by adding the Ayanamsa for birth year before their Krantis are found out.

The Sun, after cutting the celestial equator in March (when the Aries ingress or Sayana Mesha Sankramana takes place) moves northwards and his declination which is *plus* or positive gradually increases till it is 24° ($23^\circ 27'$ when the Sun will have reached the last point of Gemini or 90° from the beginning of the moving zodiac). 24° Uttara Kranti means that the Sun has reached the northern-most point of the north celestial hemisphere. Then the Kranti falls down gradually along with his Cancer ingress till it is 0° when the Sun will have again crossed the equator to begin his southerly course (*i.e.*, the Libra ingress takes place). Now he will have Dakshina Kranti or south declination. He moves southwards. His declination which is now negative or *minus* gradually increases till it is 24° ($23^\circ 27'$) when the Sun will have reached the last point of Dhanus (Sagittarius) or 270° from the beginning of the moving zodiac. His Capricorn

ingress begins. The Kranti decreases gradually till it is again zero when he will have crossed the equator (or entered Sayana Mesha) to begin his northerly course.

73. Determination of **Kranti**.—From the above arguments it must be evident to the reader that the distance of a planet from its nearest equinoctial point determines its Kranti or declination. It must be remembered that the maximum declination (according to the Hindus) is 24° while modern astronomical savants have it as $23^\circ 27'$ or so. As the difference between the two values is negligible, for astrological purposes we may safely consider 24 as the maximum Kranti of a Sayana Graha and adopt it for our calculations.

Modern ephemerides give declinations of planets for Greenwich Mean Noon everyday, but since the process involved in their calculation is so simple, the reader will do well to ascertain the Krantis by applying the rules set forth below.

First convert the Nirayana longitudes of planets at birth into their respective Sayana longitudes. Find out their Bhujas (see Art. 60 of *A Manual of Hindu Astrology*). This will give their distance from either the first point of Mesha or the first point of Thula. At the end of the first 15° (from one of the two points referred to above) the declination

of a planet is 362 minutes of arc ; at the end of the second 15° it is greater by 341', i.e., when the planet has advanced 30° (from any one of the two points stated above) its declination is $362 + 341$, equals 703 minutes of arc or $11^\circ 43'$; at the end of the third 15° , it is further increased by 299'; at the end of the fourth 15° it is still greater by 236'; at the end of the fifth 15° it is raised by 150' more ; and at the end of the sixth it is further increased by 52'.

We can summarise the above observations thus. The maximum declination of 24° is reached when the planet has advanced 90° from any one of the equinoctial points. Six equal divisions of 15° each are made of this 90° and the declination measured as described already.

74. Dakshina and Uttara Kranti.—A planet has Dakshina Kranti or south declination when its Sayana longitude is between $180^\circ - 360^\circ$ and it has Uttara Kranti or north declination when the Sayana longitude is between $0^\circ - 180^\circ$.

Example 32.—Convert the Nirayana longitudes of planets in the Standard Horoscope into their Sayana ones, determine the Bhuja of each one of them and thereby its declination or Kranti.

(a) Conversion of Nirayana into Sayana Longitudes

Planet	Nirayana Long.				Ayanamsa		Sayana Long.'	
	°	"	°	"	°	"	°	'
Ravi	...	180	54	+	21	16	=	202 10
Chandra	...	312	17	+	21	16	=	332 33
Kuja	...	229	31	+	21	16	=	250 47
Budha	...	181	32	+	21	16	=	202 48
Guru	...	84	1	+	21	16	=	105 17
Sukra	...	171	10	+	21	16	=	192 26
Sani	...	124	23	+	21	16	=	145 39

Divide the Bhuja by 15 and the quotient represents **the** number of divisions (of the six divisions referred to above) already passed from the equinoctial point. The remainder gives the number of degrees in the next division for which proportionate declination must be obtained thus.

As 15 **degrees** : declination indicated by the particular divison :: the remainder **degree** : the required **decl.** (in that division). This amount of declination must be added **to the** amount due to the number of divisions already passed and the total declination of the Graha is obtained. For instance we shall take the Sun. His Nirayana longitude is $180^\circ 54'$ and adding to $21^\circ 16'$ the Ayanamsa, the longitude of the Sayana Sun is $202^\circ 10'$. The Bhuja (**distance** from the nearest equinoctial, therefore, is $22^\circ 10'$. Dividing this the quotient 1 represents

that 1st division of 15° is already passed from the equinoctial point and the amount of declination due to it is $362'$ and $7^\circ 10'$ is passed in the next, i.e., the 2nd division and the amount of declination due to $7^\circ 10'$ is equal to—as $15^\circ : 341'$ (declination indicated by second division) :: $7^\circ 10'$ (the remainder) : the declination required in that division.

$$\text{Therefore } 341' \times \frac{7^\circ 10''}{15^\circ} = 163^\circ 4'.$$

Adding this to $362'$ (due to 1st division or 15° already passed) we get $525' 4$ or $8^\circ 75'$ as the total declination of Ravi and since his longitude is between 180° - 360° he has south declination. Therefore we say that Ravi's Kranti is $8^\circ 75'$ S.

(b) Their **Bhujas**, etc. (See Art. 60 of 'A Manual of Hindu Astrology' for how to find **Bhujas**)

<i>Graha</i>	<i>Bhuja</i>	<i>Bhuja</i> $\frac{15^\circ}{15^\circ}$	<i>No. of dgs.& dvns. passed</i>
Ravi	22° 10 22°	$10/15$	$=$ 7° 10 & 1 Dvn.
Chandra	27 27 27	27/15	$=$ 12 27 & 1 ,,
Kuja	70 47 70	47/15	$=$ 10 47 & 4 ,,
Budha	22 48 22	$48/15$	$=$ 7 48 & 1 ,,
Guru	74 43 74	$43/15$	$=$ 14 43 & 4 ,,
Sukra	12 26 12	$26/15$	$=$ 12 26 & 1 ,,
Sani	34 21 34	$21/15$	$=$ 4 21 & 2 ,,

(c) Krantis of Planets

Ravi	362'	+	7°	10/15	x	341	=	8°75'S
Chandra	362	+	12	27/15	x	341	=	10.75 S
Kuja	1238	+	10	47/15	x	150	=	22.45 S
Budha	362	+	7	48/15	x	341	=	9.0 S
Guru	1238	+	14	43/15	x	150	=	23.5 N
Sukra	...	+	12	26/15	x	362	=	4.96 S
Sani	703	+	4	28/15	x	299	=	13.03 N

75. Determination of Ayanabala.—The Ayanabala of a planet at the equator is 30 Shashtiamsas. This is increased when the planet's declination increases and is additive. The planet's Ayanabala gets reduced proportionately when the Kranti is subtractive.

The Ayanabala is obtained by the following formula which is according to Kesava Daivagna :

$$\frac{24^\circ + \text{Kranti}}{48} \times 60 = \text{Ayanabala.}$$

In case of Sukra, Ravi, Kuja and Guru their north declinations are additive and south declinations are subtractive. In case of Sani and Chandra, their south declinations are additive while their north declinations are subtractive. For Budha the declination, north or south, is always additive. And double the Ayanabala in the case of the Sun.

<i>Grahas</i>	<i>South or North Decl.</i>	<i>Additive or Subtractive</i>
Ravi, Kuja, Guru and Sukra	North	Additive
Do	South	Subtractive
Chandra, Sani	South	Additive
Do	North	Subtractive
Budha	North or South	Additive
(Double Ayanabala for Sun)		

Example 33.—Find the Ayanabala of planets in the Standard Horoscope.

<i>Planets</i>	<i>Ayanabala</i>
Ravi	$\frac{24^\circ - 8^\circ 75}{48} \times 60 = 19.06 \times 2 = 38.12$
Chandra	$\frac{24^\circ + 10^\circ 75}{48} \times 60 = 43.44$
Kuja	$\frac{24^\circ - 22^\circ 45}{48} \times 60 = 1.84$
Budha	$\frac{24^\circ + 9^\circ}{48} \times 60 = 41.25$
Guru	$\frac{24^\circ + 23^\circ 50}{48} \times 60 = 59.4$
Sukra	$\frac{24^\circ - 4^\circ .96}{48} \times 60 = 23.75$
Sani	$\frac{24^\circ - 13^\circ}{48} \times 60 = 13.75$

76. Yuddhabala.—Two planets are said to be in Yuddha or fight when they are in conjunction

and the distance between them is less than one degree. All the planets excepting Ravi and Chandra may enter into war. The conquering planet is the one whose longitude is less.

When two planets are in war, ascertain the aggregate of the various Balas, *viv.*, Sthanabala, the Dikbala and the Kalabala (up to Horabala) described hitherto of the fighting planets. Find out the difference between the two aggregates. (In finding the difference the **less** must be subtracted from the greater). Divide this difference by the difference between the diameters of the discs (*see Article 77*) of the two fighting planets. And the resulting quotient which is the Yuddhabala (**Shashtiamsa**) must be added to the total of the Kalabala (detailed hitherto) of the victorious planet and must be subtracted from the total Kalabala of the vanquished planet. The result in either case represents the Kalabala after Grahayuddha.

77. Bimba Parimanas.—This means the diameters of the discs of the planets. They are as follows :—

<i>Planet</i>	<i>Its Bimba Parimana</i>
Kuja	9''.4 of Arc
Budha	6 .6 ..
Guru	190 .4 ..
Sukra	16 .6 ..
Sani	158 .0 ..

Example 34.—Find the Yuddhabala of planets in the Standard Horoscope.

No two planets are in the same longitude. Therefore there is no Yuddhabala.

78. Total Kalabala.—The various times of Kalabala described above when added together give the total Kalabala.

Example 35.—Find the total Kalabala in the Standard Horoscope.

<i>Planet</i>	<i>Sun</i>	<i>Moon</i>	<i>Mars</i>
1	2	3	4
Nathonnatha Bala	48.320	11.680	11.680
Paksha Bala	16.540	86.920	16.540
Tribhaga Bala	...	....	...
Abda Bala	...	....	...
Masa Bala	...	...	...
Vara Bala	...	...	...
Hora Bala	...	60.000	...
Ayana Bala	38.120	43.440	1.840
Yuddha Bala	...	....	...
Total Kala Bala	102.980	202.040	30.060

	<i>Merc.</i>	<i>Jupiter</i>	<i>Venus</i>	<i>Saturn</i>
	5	6	7	8
Nathonnatha Bala	60.000	48.320	48.320	11.680
Paksha Bala	16.540	43.460	43.460	16.540
Tribhaga Bala		60.000	...	60.000
Abda Bala	...	...	...	15.000
Masa Bala	30.000	...	...	• •*
Vara Bala	45.000	...	...	...
Hora Bala	...	...	...	• •
Ayana Bala	41.250	59.400	23.750	13.750
Total Kala Bala	192.790	211.180	115.530	116.970

CHAPTER VI

CHEST BALA OR MOTIONAL STRENGTH

79. Chesta Bala.—**Chesta** here means Vakra Chesta or act of retrogression. Each planet, except the Sun and the Moon, and shadowy planets get into the state of Vakra or retrogression when its distance from the Sun exceeds a particular limit. And the strength or potency due to the planet on account of the arc of the retrogression is termed as **Chesta Bala**.

83. General Observations.—The facts relating to the phenomenon of retrogression described in Hindu Astronomical works are of a complicated nature. To enter into a discussion of the underlying principles of this phenomenon and to expound them intelligibly in this book would mean firstly an enormous increase of the bulk of the book and secondly a great strain on the intellectual acumen of the reader. However, it is not possible without a good study of astronomy, to go through the various processes mentioned in the text-books as regards determination of Chesta kendra, etc.

The reader must bear in mind that he has all through been studying the various principles of mathematical astrology to help him to make correct predictions and that it is not worthwhile aiming at too much accuracy in the calculations at the cost of marring the predictive or judgment faculty. Mathematics alone cannot help one to become a predictor of future events. It is for astrological purposes that these various calculations are being gone through. And, therefore, we need not be so very precise as not to overlook an arc of even a few seconds.

In view of the above observations, we have thought fit to give in the subsequent pages a simple method for measuring the Chesta kendra necessary for calculating Chesta Bala.

81. Superior Planets.—These are Kuja, Guru and Sani. The orbits of these superior planets enclose on all sides that of the earth. They appear at all distances from the Sun and are not confined to particular limits of elongation. Sometimes they are found in the opposite quarter of the heavens, or in opposition. This is possible only when the earth places itself between the superior planet in question and the Sun.

82. Inferior Planets.—Budha and Sukra are the inferior planets. These perform their circuits

round the heavens as attendants upon the Sun from whose vicinity they never depart beyond a certain limit. They are seen, sometimes to the east and sometimes to the west of the Sun. In the former case they appear conspicuous over the western horizon, just after sunset and are called evening stars. Venus especially appears occasionally in this situation with a dazzling lustre. When they happen to be to the west of the Sun, they rise before that luminary in the morning and appear over the eastern horizon as morning stars. Budha never attains from the Sun a greater elongation than about 29° while Sukra extends to about 47° . Their orbits around the Sun are smaller than that of the earth and therefore they are confined to certain limits.

83. Superior and Inferior Conjunctions.—The points of nearest approach to the Sun of the planets Budha and Sukra are the inferior and superior conjunctions. The inferior conjunction occurs when the planet passes between the earth and the Sun and the superior conjunction when the planet passed behind the Sun. At superior conjunction the planet and the Sun occupy the same longitude. Then the planet is forwards or eastwards of the Sun till it meets the Sun again at inferior conjunction. After this the planet is backwards or west-

wards to the Sun. Again this meets at superior conjunction.

84. Conjunction and Opposition.—The superior planet when it occupies the same longitude as the Sun is said to be in conjunction with him. It is said to be in opposition when its distance from the Sun is exactly 180° . After conjunction the superior planet remains backwards (west) to the Sun till it is diametrically opposite to him at opposition. Then the superior planet is forwards (east) of the Sun till conjunction takes place. The conjunction and opposition of superior planets correspond to the superior and inferior conjunctions respectively of the inferior planets.

85. Retrogression or Vakra.—The inferior planet, after superior conjunction, recedes from the Sun eastward (forwards) to its respective distances, remains there stationary for some time, the Sun gains upon it. After disappearing for some time it appears on the other side of the Sun and in this time its motion is retrograde. After being in this situation for some time, it becomes stationary again, the Sun advances over it and it again becomes direct and tries to overtake the Sun. Therefore in case of inferior planets retrogression commences only after inferior conjunctions.

The superior planet is retrograde in its apparent motion when in opposition and for sometimes before and after.

86. Chesta Kendra.—This is the Arc of retrogression.

87. Madhya of Grahas.—The Madhya of a Graha is its mean longitude in its path round the Sun. The mean position of a planet is the position which it would have attained at a uniform rate of motion and the corrections to be applied in respect of the eccentricity of the orbit are not considered. The mean longitude is reckoned on the assumption that the orbits of planets are concentric circles. Because the orbits are elliptical and not circular, equations are later on applied to the mean positions to get the true longitudes.

In order to calculate the mean positions of planets necessary for determining Chesta Kendra we extract the following information from the *Book of Fate* by Mr. Kedarnath Dutt.

88. The Epoch.—Start from the epoch. Calculate the time of interval from the epoch to the day of birth and multiply the same by the daily motion of the planet, and the change during the interval is obtained. This change being added to or subtracted from the mean position at the time of epoch as the date is posterior or anterior

to the epoch day, the mean position is arrived at. The epoch is taken at the beginning of the first January (Monday), 1900 midnight on 76° E. longitude (the Meridian of India as adopted by the Hindu Astronomers).

89. The Interval.—Determine the interval between birth date and the date of the epoch thus. Deduct 1900 from the Christian Era. The difference will be past years when positive and coming years when negative. Multiply the same by 365 and to the product add the intervening bi-sextile days. And in order to find the odd days in the year, add to the above result the number of days past from 1st January. (Take the figures given in Table II.) The result represents the interval from the epoch to the birth date.

Example 36.—*Find the interval in case of a birth on Tuesday, 2nd April 1895.*

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1895 - 1900 = - \quad 5 \\
 - 5 \times 365 = - \quad 1825 \\
 \quad \quad \quad - \quad \quad 1 \quad (\text{Bi-sextile in 1896}) \\
 \quad \quad \quad - \quad \quad 1826 \\
 \hline
 \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad 91 \quad (\text{From Jany. 1st to April 2nd}) \\
 \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad - \quad 1735
 \end{array}$$

Example 37.—*Find the Interval in the Standard Horoscope.*
Birth date Wednesday, 16th October 1918.

1918-1900	=	+	18
18 x 365	=	+	6,570
	+		4 (Bi-sextile in *1904, 1908, 1912 & 1916)
	+		288 (From 1st Jany. to date of birth)
Interval		<u>6.862</u>	days.

90. Ujjain Mean Midnight.—The mean positions of planets are calculated for 76° E. Long. (Longitude of Ujjain).

This we will call as U.M.N.(Ujjain mean night).

91. Corrections Necessary.—The local time of birth must be converted, into the corresponding Ujjain time by subtracting from, or adding, four minutes to the local time for every degree of longitude according as the birthplace is towards east or west of Ujjain.

Example 38.—What is the Ujjain Time corresponding to 2-6-16

*p.m. (Local Time) in the Standard Horoscope,
local longitude being $77^{\circ} 35'$ E.*

Local Longitude	...	$77^{\circ} 35'$
Ujjain	...	$76^{\circ} 0'$
Difference	...	<u>$1^{\circ} 35'$</u> Arc =

nearly 6 minutes in time.

Therefore Ujjain mean time = 2-6 p.m. -6 mts. = 2-0 p.m.

Deduct because place is East of Ujjain.

92. Total Interval.—Add to the interval already obtained, the interval between 12 mean

* 1900 was not a leap year.

night and Ujjain time of birth. The sum will represent the total interval.

Example 39.—Find the total interval in the Standard Horoscope.

Interval (according to Art. 89)	....	6,862 days
Add from midnight to Ujjain time		
of birth. 14 hrs. 0 mts. or	+	0.581 days
Total interval	...	6,862.581

93. Verification of the **Interval**.—**Divide** the interval by 7 and for the remainder take the corresponding equivalent from Table III. That gives the weekday of birth.

Example 40.—Verify the interval in the Standard Horoscope.

$$\begin{array}{r} 7)6862 \\ \underline{-49} \\ 1980.2 (+) \end{array}$$

From Table HI we find that + -2 is equivalent to Wednesday. This corresponds to the weekday of birth.

94. Madhya Ravi.—The mean Sun is the Madhya Ravi. On 1st January 1900, 0 a.m., the mean position of the Sun (**ex-precession**) is $257^{\circ}.4568$ (at 76° E. Long.). In Table IV the mean solar daily motion is given for units, hundreds, thousands and ten thousands. For fractions of days, the mean motion can be obtained by removing the decimal point to the left in the figures given in the unit.

Find the mean longitude of Ravi for the total interval from Table IV and add the constant for

the epoch. The total will represent the position of Madhya Ravi at the moment of birth. Expunge multiples of 360.

Supposing we want the mean longitude for 6,000 days. You have got figure 6 on the left side in the longitudinal row. Run your eye on the row of figure 6 horizontally till you come to the thousands column. You have the figure 153.6159, add to it the constant, 257.4568, the mean longitude for the required date is obtained.

Example 41.—Find the longitude of Madhya Ravi in the Standard Horoscope, the total interval being 6862.578 days.

Referring to Table IV we get :

For 6,000 days (in thousands)	153.6159
„ 800 „ (in hundreds)	68.4821
„ 60 „	59.1360
2 „	19712
„ 0.581 days	0.5656 (roughly)
Constant	+ 257.4568
Mean longitude of Sun at birth	<hr/> 541.2276

Expunging 360° we get $181' .2276$
 Therefore mean longitude of Sun $- 181' .2276$

95. Mean Longitudes of Inferior Planets.—
 The mean longitudes of Budha and Sukra are the same as that of the Sun.

Example 42.—Find the mean longitudes of Budha and Sukra in the Standard Horoscope.

Mean Long. of Sun 181.2275

Therefore mean longs. of Budha and

Sukra = 181°.2275

96. Mean Longitude of Kuja.—From Table V the mean longitude of Kuja for the total interval can easily be computed in the same manner as followed in case of the Sun. The tens and fractions of a day can easily be calculated from the unit column by removing the decimal point towards right or left. For the epoch the mean position of Kuja is 270.22.

Example 43.—*Find the mean longitude of Kuja in the Standard Horoscope.*

The total interval = 6862.578 days [from Table V]

For 6,000 days (from thousands col.) ... 264.12

„ 800 days (from hundreds col.) ... 59.22

„ 60 days (by removing decimal
point one place towards right
from unit column) ... 31.44

„ 2 days (from unit column) ... 1.04

„ 0.581 days ... 30 (roughly)

Constant at epoch + 270.22

626°34

Expunging 360° we get 266°34

Therefore mean position of Kuja 266°34

97. Mean Longitude of Guru.— The mean position of Guru at the epoch is 220°.04. Take the figures for the total interval from Table VI, add to it the constant 220°.04 and deduct from the total

$3.33 + .0067 t$ (where $t = \text{birth year} - 1900$). The mean position of Guru is thus obtained.

Example 44.—Find the mean longitude of Guru in the Standard Horoscope.

The total interval	....	<u>6862.581</u>	days
For 6,000 days	...	138.58	
800 ,,	...	66.58	
60 ,,	...	4.99	
,, 2 ,,	...	.17	
Constant	...	+ 220.04	
Correction—($3.33 + .0067 \times 18$)	...	- <u>3.45</u>	
		426.91	

Expunging 360° we get 66.91

Therefore mean longitude of Guru... = $66^\circ.91$

98. Mean Longitude of Sani.—The mean position at the epoch is $236^\circ.74$. Take the figures for the total interval from Table VII, add to it the constant $236^\circ.74$ and to the total add $5^\circ + .001 t$ (where $t = \text{birth year} - 1900$). The mean position of Sani is obtained.

Example 45.—Find the mean position of Sani in the Standard Horoscope.

Total interval	...	<u>6862.581</u>	days
For 6,000 days	...	200.64	
800 ,,	...	26.75	
60 ,,	...	2.01	
2 ,,	...	.07	
Correct + ($5^\circ + .001 \times 18$)	...	+ 5.02	
Constant	...	<u>+ 236.74</u>	
Expunging 360° we get $111^\circ.23$	...	471.23	
Therefore mean longitude of Sani ...	=	$111^\circ.23$	

99. Mean Longitudes of Grahas in the Standard Horoscope.—Except in case of the Moon we have determined the longitudes with regard to other planets. We reproduce them for ready reference.

<i>Planet</i>		<i>Its Mean Longitude</i>
Ravi	...	181.2275
Kuja	...	266.34
Budha	...	181.2275
Guru	...	66.91
Sukra	...	181.2275
Sani	...	111.23

100. Seeghrochcha.—The Seeghrochcha is the apogee of the planet. It is required to find the Chesta kendra.

101. Seeghrochcha of Superior Planets.—The mean longitude of the Sun will be the Seeghrochcha of Kuja, Guru and Sani.

Example 46.—Find the Seeghrochcha of Kuja, Guru and Sani in the Standard Horoscope.

Mean Longitude of Ravi is	181.2275
Seeghrochcha of Kuja is	181.2275
Guru is	181.2275
Sani is	181.2275

102. Seeghrochcha of Budha.—The Seeghrochcha of Budha at the epoch is 164. In Table VIII is given the Seeghrochcha of Budha in units, tens,

hundreds, etc. Take the figures for the total interval from Table VIII, add to it the constant 164° and a further correction of $+6.670 - 0133 t$ (where / - birth year — 1900).

Example 47.—Find the Seeghrochcha of Budha in the Standard Horoscope.

Total interval	...	6862.578 days
For 6,000 days	....	73.91
„ 800 days	....	33.85
„ 60 days	...	245.54
2 days	>	8.18
„ 0.581	...	2.36
Constant	....	4 164.00
Correction = $(6.67 - .00133 \times 18)$	- +	6.65
		534.49
Expunging 360s we get		174.49
Therefore Budha's Seeghrochcha	=	174°.49

103. Seeghrochcha of Sukra. -The Seeghrochcha of Sukra at the epoch is $328^\circ.51$. In Table IX is given the Seeghrochcha of Sukra in units, tens, etc. Take the figure for the total interval from Table IX, add to it the constant and diminish the sum by $5 + .001 t$ (where /-birth year—1900). The result represents the Seeghrochcha of Sukra.

Example 48.—Find the Seeghrochcha of Sukra in the Standard Horoscope.

Total interval		6862.578 days
For 6,000 days	...	252.88
,, 800 days	...	201.72
60 days	...	96.13
,, 2 days	...	0.92
Constant	...	+ 328.51
Less Correction ($5 + .001 \times 18$)	-	5.01
		878.35

Expunging multiples of 360° we get $158^\circ.35$.

104. Seeghrochcha of Grahas in the Standard Horoscope.—The Seeghrochcha of each Graha is reproduced here for ready reference.

Planet	Its Seeghrochcha
Kuja	... 181.23
Budha	174.49
Guru	... 181.23
Sukra	... 158.35
Sani	... 151.23

105. Chesta Kendras of Grahas.--The Chesta kendra is also called Seeghra kendra. According to Sripathi it is obtained by applying the formula :—

$$\text{Graha's Seeghrochha} - \frac{(\text{Its mean long.} + \text{its true long.})}{2} = \text{Chesta kendra.}$$

Example 49.—Find the Chesta kendras of Grahas in the Standard Horoscope.

Planet	Seeghrochcha -	(Its Mean long. + its true long.)	Kendras
Kuja	181.23 -	$\frac{(266.34 + 229.50)}{2}$	293.31
Budha	174.49 -	$\frac{(181.23 + 181.52)}{2}$	353.11
Guru	181.23 -	$\frac{(66.91 + 84.01)}{2}$	105.77
Sukra	158.35 -	$\frac{(181.23 + 171.16)}{2}$	342.15
Sani	181.23 -	$\frac{(111.23 + 124.39)}{2}$	63.42

106. Reduced Chesta Kendra.—If the Chesta kendra exceeds 180° , subtract it from 360, otherwise keep it as it is. The remainder represents the reduced Chesta kendra.,

Example 50.—Find the Reduced Chesta kendra of planets in the Standard Horoscope.

Graha	Chesta kendra	$360^\circ - \text{Chesta kendra}$ (if Chesta kendra is greater than 180°)	Reduced Chesta kendra
Kuja	$293^\circ.31$	$360 - 293.31$	= $66^\circ.69$
Budha	$353 .11$	$360 - 353.11$	= $6 .89$
Guru	$105 .77$	... ....	= $105 .77$
Sukra	$342 .15$	$360 - 342.15$	= $17 .85$
Sani	$63 .42$	... ...	= $63 .42$

107. Chesta **Bala**.—**The** Chesta Bala is zero when the Chesta kendra is also zero. When it is 180° the Chesta Bala is 60 Shashtiamsas. In intermediate position, the Bala is found by proportion with the aid of the formula :

$$\frac{\text{Reduced Chesta kendra}}{3} : \text{Chesta Bala.}$$

Example 51.—Find the Chesta Bala of planets in the Standard Horoscope.

Planet	Reduced Chesta kendra	Chesta Bala
Kuja	$\frac{66.69}{3}$	22.23
Budha	$\frac{6.89}{3}$	2.30
Guru	$\frac{105.77}{3}$	35.26
Sukra	$\frac{17.85}{3}$	5.95
Sani	$\frac{63.42}{3}$	21.14

(P.S.—Decimals reckoned for only two places)

CHAPTER VII

NAISARGIKA BALA OR NATURAL STRENGTH

108. Naisargika Bala.—This is the natural strength that each Graha possesses. The value assigned to each depends upon its luminosity. Ravi, the brightest of all planets, has the greatest Naisargika strength while Sani, the darkest, has the least Naisargika Bala. This strength is fixed and holds good in all nativities. Varahamihira observes thus :

Sakubugusucharagni Vruddhitho Veeryavantha
meaning that from Saturn to the Sun (according to the order Saturn, Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Venus, Moon and Sun) the Naisargika Bala gradually increases.

The following are the Naisargika values expressed in decimal figures for convenience sake.

<i>Planet</i>	<i>Naisargika Bala</i>
Ravi	60.00 Shashtiamsas
Chandra	51.43
Sukra	42.85
Guru	34.28

<i>Planet</i>		<i>Naisargika Bala</i>
Budha	...	25.70
Kuja	...	17.14
Sani	...	8.57

Example 52.—Find the Naisargika Bala of planets in the Standard Horoscope.

<i>Planet</i>		<i>Naisargika Bala</i>
Ravi		60.00
Chandra		51.43
Sukra	...	42.85
Guru	...	34.28
Budha	...	25.70
Kuja	...	17.14
Sani	...	8.57

CHAPTER VIII

DRIK BALA OR ASPECT STRENGTH

109. Drishti.—Drishti means aspect. All planets powerfully aspect the 180th degree from their positions.

110. Drishti Kendra.—This is the aspect angle. A planet cannot aspect another planet or bhava within 30° in front of it and 60° behind/ it. That is, the aspect proper commences from 30° in front of the planet and it stops short at the 300th degree from the planet. A planet cannot exercise **any aspect** over another bhava or planet which is within 30° or beyond 300° from the aspecting planet. Drishti Kendra (Aspect Angle) commences from 30° , it gradually increases and at 60° it gets an aspect value of 15 Shashtiamsas. The value increases till the Drishti kendra is 90° . When it is 90° , the Drishti value will be 45 Shashtiamsas. From 90° it decreases, reaching 30 Shashtiamsas at 120° . Again from 120° to 150° the value falls down and the Drishti value will be nil at 150° . From 150° and onwards up till 180° there is a

sudden jump in the Drishti value and the maximum Drishti of 60 Shashtiamsas is attained at 180° . Again the value diminishes gradually till it reaches zero at 300° .

111. Drishta Graha.—A planet that aspects or, in other words, the aspecting body is called the Drishta Graha.

112. Drusya Graha.—The planet that is aspected is known as Drusya Graha.

113. Method of Finding Drishti Kendra or Aspect Angle.—Subtract the longitude of the Drishta Graha (Aspecting planet) from that of the Drusya Graha (Aspected body). The result represents Drishti kendra or Aspect angle.

Rule.—Drishti Kendra = Long. of Drusya Graha – Long. of Drishta Graha (Aspect Angle = Aspected body - Aspecting body).

Example 53.—Find the Drishti Kendras or Aspect Angles of the different planets in the Standard Horoscope.

Aspected Planets

	Ravi	Chandra	Kuja
1	2	3	4
	$180^\circ\ 54'$	$311^\circ\ 17'$	$229^\circ\ 31'$
Ravi	...	$130^\circ\ 23'$	$48^\circ\ 37'$
Chandra	$229^\circ\ 37'$	...	$278^\circ\ 14'$
Kuja	$311^\circ\ 23'$	$81^\circ\ 46'$	....
Budha	$359^\circ\ 22'$	$129^\circ\ 45'$	$47^\circ\ 59'$
Guru	$96^\circ\ 53'$	$227^\circ\ 16'$	$145^\circ\ 20'$
Sukra	$9^\circ\ 44'$	$140^\circ\ 7'$	$58^\circ\ 21'$
Sani	$56^\circ\ 31'$	$186^\circ\ 54'$	$105^\circ\ 8'$

Aspecting Planets	<i>Budha</i>	<i>Guru</i>	<i>Sukra</i>	<i>Sani</i>
	5	6	7	8
Ravi	181° 31'	84° 1'	171° 10'	124° 23'
Chandra	0 38	263 7	350 16	303 29
Kuja	230 15	132 44	219 53	173 6
Budha	312 1	214 30	301 39	254 52
Guru	• ..	262 29	349 38	302 51
Sukra	97 31	...	87 9	40 22
Sani	10 22	272 51	...	313 13
	57 9	319 38	46 47	

114. Drishti Value.—All through the book, we are adopting the method of Sripathi in the the matter of Shadbalas. For the information of the readers, I propose to reproduce hereunder a stanza on Drishti from Sripathi **Paddhati**. This I do simply to show that I have retained the sense of Sripathi's expositions even though I have expressed his ideas in a different language. For instance, Sripathi says : Subtract the Drishta from Drusya and if the remainder exceeds 6 signs and is within 10 signs, subtract this remainder from ten signs and converting the remainder into minutes, divide the result by 7,200, so that the Drishti value may be obtained. In other words, the above means that when the Drishti angle is between 180° (6 signs) and 300° (10 signs) subtract the Drishti angle from 300° (10 signs) and divide the remainder by 120° (7,200

minutes). From the above, we can formulate the following rule, viz., if the Drishti Kendra is between 180° and 300° , the Drishti value is equal to:—

$$\frac{10 \text{ Signs} - \text{Drishti Kendra}}{7200'} - \frac{300^\circ - \text{Drishti Kendra}}{120^\circ} \times 60$$

(P.S. 60 = 60 Shashtiamsas)

$$\text{Therefore } \frac{300^\circ - \text{Drishti Kendra}}{2} = \text{Drishti value.}$$

Parasara also gives the same rules for finding the quantity of Drishti exercised by each planet on the other.

Knowing beforehand the Drishti Kendras (aspect angles) the Drishti value can thus be ascertained.

If the Drishti angle is between *Drishti value*

$$6 \& 10 \text{ signs or } 180^\circ \& 300^\circ = (300^\circ - \text{D.K.})^* \div 2$$

$$5 \& 6 \text{ signs or } 150^\circ \& 180^\circ = (\text{D.K.} - 150^\circ) \times 2$$

$$4 \& 5 \text{ signs or } 120^\circ \& 150^\circ = (150^\circ - \text{D.K.})$$

$$3 \& 4 \text{ signs or } 90^\circ \& 120^\circ = (120^\circ - \text{D.K.}) \div 2 + 30$$

$$2 \& 3 \text{ signs or } 60^\circ \& 90^\circ = (\text{D.K.} - 60^\circ) + 15$$

$$1 \& 2 \text{ signs or } 30^\circ \& 60^\circ = (\text{D.K.} - 30^\circ) \div 2$$

115. Visesha Drishti.—Some planets have what is called Visesha Drishti or special aspect in addition to their usual Drishti. Sani has Visesha Drishti on the 3rd (60° - 90°) and 10th (270° - 300°) houses. Guru has Visesha Drishti on the 5th (120° - 150°) and 9th (240° - 270°) and Kuja has special aspect on the 4th (90° - 120°) and the 8th (210° - 240°).

* D.K. means Drishti Kendra.

The Visesha Drishti value of Kuja is 15 Shashtiamsas ; that of Guru is 30 ; and that of Sani is 45 Shashtiamsas.

After finding out the ordinary Drishti values of all the Grahas, the special Drishti values must be added to the ordinary ones in the case of Kuja, Guru and Sani, if they have really any special aspect in the horoscope over any other planets.

116. Subha and Papa Drishti.—The aspect cast by a benefic planet is Subha Drishti (positive aspect) and may be denoted by a (+) sign or with no sign. The aspect cast by a malefic planet is known as Papa Drishti (negative aspect) and may be denoted by a (-) sign.

117. Papa Grahas.—Papa Grahas are malefic planets. They are Ravi, Kuja, Ksheena Chandra (waning Moon), Sani and badly associated Budha.

118. Subha Grahas.—Subha Grahas are benefic planets. They are Guru, Sukra, Vriddhi Chandra (waxing Moon) and well-associated Budha.

119. Drishti Pinda.—The sum total of the Drishti values of all Drishti Grahas (aspecting planets) over the Drusya Grahas (aspected planets) is called the Drishti Pinda. This is negative or positive according as the Drishti of the Papas (malefics) or the Subhas (benefics) is greater.

Example 54 —Find the Drishti Pindas in the Standard Horoscope.

Drishti Pindas (Drishtas)
ASPECTED PLANETS

<i>Aspecting Planets</i>	<i>Ravi</i>	<i>Chandra</i>	<i>Kuja</i>
1	2	3	4
Guru	41.50	36.38	*30.00 4.50
Chandra	35.20		10.88
Sukra		9.87	14.17
Subhadrishtibala	+ 76.70	+ 46.25	+ 59.55

<i>Aspecting Planets</i>	<i>Budha</i>	<i>Guru</i>	<i>Sukra</i>	<i>Sani</i>
	5	6	7	8
Guru	41.25	+	42.20	5.18
Chandra	34.88	17.25	40.06	46.20
Sukra		13.54		
Subhadrishtibala	+ 76.13	+ 30.79	+ 82.26	+ 51.38

<i>Aspecting Planets</i>	<i>+ Ravi</i>	<i>Chandra</i>	<i>Kuja</i>
1	2	3	4
Ravi		19.62	9.31
Kuja		36.75	
Sani	13.25	56.56	37.43
Budha		20.25	9.00
Asubhadrishtibala	- 13.25	133.18	55.74
Nett Aspect	+ 63.45	-86.23	+ 3.81

* Indicates Visesha Drishti.

<i>Aspecting Planets</i>	<i>Budha</i>	<i>Guru</i>	<i>Sukra</i>	<i>Sani</i>
	5	6	7	8
Ravi	...	18.43	...	
Kuja	...	{ "15.00 42.75		22.56
Sani	13.56		8.38	
Budhaf	...	18.75	...	
Asubhadrishtibala -	13.56	- 94.23	-8.38	22.56
Nett Aspect	+62.57	-64.14	+73.88	+28.82

120. Drik Bala.—This means aspect strength. The Drik Bala of a Graha is one-fourth of the Drishti Pinda on it. It is positive or negative according as the Drishti Pinda is positive or negative.

Example 55.—Find the Drik Bala of Grahas in the Standard Horoscope.

<i>Planet</i>	<i>Drishti Pinda</i>	<i>Drik Bala</i>
Ravi	+ 63.45	+ 15.86
Chandra	-86.93	-21.73
Kuja	+ 3.81	+ 0.95
Budha	+ 62.57	+ 15.64
Guru	-64.14	-16.04
Sukra	+ 73.88	+ 18.47
Sani	+ 28.82	+ 7.21

* Indicates Visesha Drishti.

† Mercury is a malefic as he is very closely associated with Sun or cumbusted.

121. The Shadbala Pindas.—All the while we have learnt to determine the various kinds of Balas of Grahas. In order to obtain the total strength of the Shadbala Pinda of each planet, we have to add together its Sthana Bala, Dik Bala, Kala **Bala**, **Chesta** Bala and Naisargika Bala. And the Graha's Drik Bala must be added to or subtracted from the above sum according as it is positive or negative. The result obtained is the Shadbala Pinda of the planet in Shashtiamsas. This divided by 60 will give the Shadbala Pinda in rupas.

Example 56.—Find the Shadbala Pinda of planets in rupas in the Standard Horoscope.

	Ravi	Chandra	Kuja
	1	2	3
Sthana	198.00	126.50	172.06
Dik	48.10	31.56	55.70
Kala	102.98	202.04	33.06
Chesta	...	....	22.23
Naisargika	60.00	51.43	17.14
Drik	+ 15.86	- 21.73	+ 0.95
Total in			
Shashtiamsas	424.24	389.80	298.14
In Rupas	7.08	6.50	4.97

	<i>Budha</i>	<i>Guru</i>	<i>Sukra</i>	<i>Sani</i>
	4	5	6	7.
Sthana	279.50	157.58	178.20	177.30
Dik	21.09	11.50	15.15	58.02
Kala	192.79	211.18	115.53	116.97
Chesta	2.30	35.26	5.95	21.14
Naisargika	25.70	34.28	42.85	8.37
Drik	+ 15.64	-16.03	+ 18.47	7.21
Total in				
Shashtiamsas	537.02	433.71	376.15	389.21
In Rupas	8.85	7.23	6.27	6.49

122. Powerful Planets.—Ravi is held to be powerful when his Shadbala Pinda is 5 or more rupas. Chandra becomes strong when his Shadbala Pinda is 6 or more rupas. Kuja becomes powerful when his Shadbala Pinda does not fall short of 5 rupas. Budha becomes potent by having his Shadbala Pinda as 7 rupas ; Guru, Sukra and Sani become thoroughly powerful if their Shadbala Pindas are 6.5,5.5 and 5 rupas or more respectively.

Example 57.—Find out the powerful and powerless planets in the Standard Horoscope.

<i>Planet</i>	<i>Shadbala Pinda</i>	<i>Minimum Requirements</i>			<i>Strength</i>
		\div	5	=	
Ravi	7.08	\div	5	=	I
Chandra	6.50	\div	6	-	VI
Kuja	4.97	\div	5	=	VII
Budha	8.85	\div	7.0	=	(II)
Guru	7.23	\div	6.5	=	V
Sukra	6.27	\div	5.5	=	IV
Sani	6.49	\div	5.0	=	II

Of the different planets in the horoscope Mars is the least powerful, and Ravi is the most powerful planet.

123. Significance of being Powerful.—Among the several planets associated with a bhava, that, which has the greatest Shadbala, influences the bhava most.

CHAPTER IX

BHAVA BALA OR HOUSE STRENGTH

124. Bhava Bala.—**Bhava** means house and **Bala** means strength. **Bhava Bala** is the potency or strength of the house or bhava or signification. We have already seen that there are 12 bhavas which comprehend all human events. Each bhava signifies or indicates certain events or functions. For instance, the first bhava represents Thanu or body, the appearance of the individual, his complexion, his disposition, his stature, etc. If it attains certain strength, the native will enjoy the indications of the bhava fully, otherwise he will not sufficiently enjoy them. The strength of a bhava is composed of three factors, viz., (1) **Bhavadhipathi Bala**, (2) **Bhava Digbala**, (3) **Bhava Drishti Bala**. We shall study each of these carefully and apply the principles to the Standard Horoscope.

125. Bhavadhipathi Bala.—This is the potency of the lord of the bhava. The lord of a bhava is the Graha (planet) in whose Rasi (sign) the Bhavamadhya falls. The Shadbala Pinda (aggregate of

the Shadbalas) of the lord of the bhava constitutes its Bhavadhipathi Bala. In the Standard Horoscope the lords of the 12 bhavas have already been given in Article 29. We have to simply reproduce them for ready reference.

Example 58.—Find the Bhavadhipathi Bala in the Standard Horoscope.

<i>Bhava House</i>	<i>Adhipathi its Lord</i>	<i>Bhavadhipathi Bala Strength of its Lord</i>
I. Thanu	Sani	6.49 Rupas
II. Dhana	Guru	7.23 ,
III. Bhratru	Kuja	4.97 ,
IV. Matru	Sukra	6.27 ,
V. Putra	Budha	8.85 ,
VI. Satru	Chandra	6.50 ,
VII. Kalatra	Chandra	6.50 ,
VIII. Ayur	Budha	8.85 ,
IX. Bhagya	Sukra	6.27 ,
X. Karma	Kuja	4.97 ,
XI. Labha	Guru	7.23 ,
XII. Vraya	Sani	6.49 ,

126. Bhava Digbala.—This is the strength acquired by the different bhavas falling in the different groups or types of signs. The zodiacal signs are grouped into Nara Rasis (human signs), Jalachara Rasis (aquatic signs), Chathushpada Rasis (quadrupedal signs) and Keeta Rasis (insect signs). It is supposed that a particular bhava acquires

strength by its mid-point falling in a particular kind of sign. For instance, if the mid-point of the fourth house happens to fall in a *Jalachara Rasi* (see Art. 128) it gains a strength of a rupa.

127. Nara Rasis.—**Nara Rasis** mean human signs. They are Mithuna (Gemini), Kanya (Virgo), Thula (Libra), first half of Dhanus (Sagittarius) and Kumbha (Aquarius). If the mid-point of the ascendant happens to fall in any one of these signs, then the ascendant acquires a strength of one rupa. And conversely, if the mid-point of the seventh house falls in a **Nara Rasi**, the seventh bhava loses all vitality.

128. Jalachara Rasis.—Watery or aquatic signs are termed as **Jalachara Rasis**. They are Kataka (Cancer), second half of Makara (Capricorn) and Meena (Pisces). If the fourth happens to fall in a **Jalachara Rasi**, it gets a strength of 60 Shashti-amsas. When a Rasi (sign) belonging to this type becomes the **Bhava Madhya** of the 10th house, it becomes exceedingly powerless.

129. Chathushpada Rasis.—These are the quadrupedal signs, viz., Mesha (Aries), Vrishabha (Taurus), Simha (Leo), second half of Dhanus (Sagittarius) and first half of Makara (Capricorn). When a **Chathushpada Rasi** becomes the **Bhava Madhya** of the 10th house, the bhava becomes most

powerful and acquires a strength of 60 Shashtiamsas. Conversely, the mid-point of the fourth house in a like sign becomes utterly weak.

130. Keeta Rasis.—These are insect signs. In the whole of the zodiac, Vrischika (Scorpio) is the only Keeta Rasi or reptile sign. Scorpio by its nature is highly mischievous. A Keeta Rasi if it happens to be Bhava Madhya of the seventh house, then it acquires potency of 60 Shashtiamsas. Likewise, if the Bhava Madhya of the ascendant happens to fall in a Keeta Rasi it becomes powerless.

131. How to Determine Bhava Digbala.—For instance, the Lagna Bhava becomes most powerful when it falls in a Nara Rasi ; here it will enjoy a strength of 60 Shashtiamsas. When a Nara Rasi happens to be Bhava Madhya of the seventh bhava, it becomes powerless, *i e.,* the Bhava **Madhya** 'of the seventh bhava in a *Nara Rasi* becomes so powerless as to get a strength of zero Shashtiamsas. The strength decreases gradually from the *first Bhava Madhya* till it is nil at the seventh *Bhava Madhya*. Similarly, the Bhava Madhya of a Chathushpada Rasi becomes utterly powerless when it happens to be the fourth and reaches its maximum power when it becomes the Bhava Madhya of the tenth. The value of the strength increases from the fourth Bhava Madhya at 10 Shashtiamsas per sign till it is

60 at the tenth Bhava Madhya. Therefore first find the number of a given Bhava Madhya and subtract it from 1, if the given Bhava Madhya is situated in Vrischika. Subtract it from 4, if the given Bhava Madhya is situated in Mesha, Vrishabha, Simha, first half of Makara or last half of Dhanus. Subtract it from 7 if in Mithuna, Thula, Kumbha, Kanya or first half of Dhanus ; and lastly from 10 if in Kataka, Meena and last half of Makara. If the difference exceeds 6, subtract it from 12, otherwise take it as it is and multiply this difference by 10. And you will get Bhava Digbala of the particular bhava. For instance, let us take the 8th bhava in the Standard Horoscope. Its Bhava Madhya is situated in Kanya, human sign. Therefore subtracting (the number of the given Bhava Madhya as it is the 8th bhava) from 7, we get 11. As this is more than 6, this again, subtracted from 12, leaves a balance of 1, which multiplied by 10 gives 10 Shashtiamsas as the Bhava Digbala of the bhava in question.

132. Bhavadrishti Bala.—Each bhava in a horoscope remains aspected by certain planets. Sometimes the aspect cast on a bhava will be positive and sometimes it will be negative according as it is aspected by benefics or malefics. In order to measure the exact amount of Drishti on a bhava,

the given bhava is considered as a Drusya Graha (aspected body) and the Drishti Kendra found out as per rules given in Art. 114. Then the Drishti values are determined, the Visesha Drishti (special aspect if any) of Kuja, Guru and Sani, added and finally one-fourth of the Drishti of each Graha on each Drusya (aspected) Bhava Madhya is considered while the entire Drushti on the Drusya (aspected) Bhava Madhya of Guru and Budha are taken. The total Drishti value thus obtained of all the planets on one Bhava Madhya is the Drishti bala or Drig-bala of that bhava.

Subtract the longitude of the Drishti (aspecting) planet from that of the Drusya (aspected) Bhava Madhya. The Drishti Kendra is obtained. Get the Drishti value by applying to the Drishti Kendra the principles described in Article 114. Add Visesha Drishti. if any, of Kuja, Guru and Sani. Then take the Drishti values of Guru and Budha on the Bhava Madhya as they are ; take a fourth of the aspect value of other Grahas over the Bhava Madhya. And the Drishti on the Bhava Madhya will be positive or negative according as the Subha Drishti on it is greater or less than Krura Drishti. The Drishti is Subha (positive) when the Drishta Graha (aspecting planet) is a natural benefic and it

**Example 59.—Find Bhava Balas
BHAVA BALA OR
Aspected Bhavas**

Serial Number of Bhava	I	II	III	IV
Aspecting Planets	° ,'	° ,'	° ,'	° ,'
Mid-points of Bhavas	298 27	311 10	3 53	36.36
Guru (Jupiter) : 84° 1	—D.K. 214.26	247. 9	279.52	312.35
	D.B. 42 75	+30.00 26.40	10.00	—
*Budha (Mercury) : 181° 32	—D.K. 116.55	149.38	182.21	215. 4
	D.B. 31.57	0.37	58.84	42.50
Sukra (Venus) : 171° 10	—D.K. 127 17	160.00	192.43	225.26
	D.B. 5.70	5.00	13.41	9.31
Chandra (Moon) : 311° 17	—D.K. 347.10	9.53	52.36	85.19
	D.B. —	—	2 80	10.08
Subhadrishtibala: (Benefic aspect)	+79.99	+61.77	+85.05	+62.89
Ravi (Sun) : 180° 54	—D.K. 117.33	150.16	182.59	215.42
	D.B. 7.81	0.12	14.60	10.53
Kuja (Mars) : 229° 31	—D.K. 68.56	101.39	134.22	167. 5
	D.B. 6.00	+3.75 9.80	3.90	8.54
Sani (Saturn) : 124° 23	—D.K. 174. 4	206.47	239.30	272.13
	D.B. 13.00	11.66	7.56	+11.25 3.47
Asubhadrishtibala (Malefic aspect)	25.81	25.33	26.06	34.79
Subhasubhadrishtibala (Nett. Aspect strength)	+54.18	+36.44	+58.99	+28.10
Digbala (Directional strength)	30.00	40.00	10.00	Nil
Bhavadhipathibala (House Lord's strength)	389.21	433.77	298.14	376.25
Total Bhavabala (House strength)	473.39	510.21	367.13	404.15
Bhavabala (House strength) in Rupas	7.89	8.51	6.11	6.74

* Though in the earlier pages Mercury is defined either as a subha (benefic) or papa (malefic) according as his association is with a benefic or

in the Standard Horoscope

HOUSE STRENGTH

(Houses)

V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
° ,	° ,	° ,	° ,	° ,	° ,	° ,	° ,
63.53	91.10	118.27	151.10	183.53	216.36	243.53	271.10
339.52	7. 9	34.26	67.09	99.52	132.35	159.52	187. 9
... ..	.. ..	2.25	32.15	40.06	30.00 17.42	20.00	56.42
224.21	269.38	296.55	329.38	2.21	35. 4	62.31	89.38
28.88	15.16	1.54	—	—	2.60	17.31	44.62
252.43	280.00	307.17	340.00	12.43	45.26	72.43	100.00
5.91	2.50	—	—	—	1.94	6.94	10.00
112.36	139.53	167.10	399.53	232.36	265.19	292.36	319.53
8.43	2.53	8.60	12.66	8.43	4.34	0.93	—
+ 43.22	20.19	12.39	34.81	48.49	56.20	45.18	111.04
242.59	270.16	297.33	330.16	2.59	35.42	62.59	90.16
7.02	3.72	0.31	—	—	0.72	4.50	11.22
194.22	221.39	248.56	281.39	314.22	347.05	14.22	41.39
13.22	+ 3.75 9.85	6.38	2.30	—	—	—	1.46
299.30	326.47	354. 4	26.47	59.30	92.13	119.30	146.47
+ 11.25 0.36	—	—	—	3.69	10.97	7.56	0.81
31.65	17.27	6.69	2.30	3.69	11.69	12.05	13.49
+ 11.57	+ 2.92	+ 5.70	+ 32.51	+ 44.80	+ 44.51	+ 33.12	+ 97.55
20.00	40.00	30.00	10.00	20.00	30.00	40.00	40.00
537.02	389.80	389.80	537.02	376.15	298.24	433.77	389.21
568.59	432.72	425.50	579.53	440.95	372.65	506.89	426.76
9.49	7.21	7.00	9.67	7.35	6.21	8.44	7.09

malefic. Mercury for purposes of calculating Drishtibala of Bhavas is to be deemed as a full **benefic**. This is in accord with the injunctions of classical writers (**Gurugnabhyam** tu yuktasya **poornamekam** tu yojayet).

is Papa (negative) when the Drishta Graha is a natural malefic. Thus the Bhava Digbala must be found out. In finding the Drishti Kendra always add **360°** to the longitude of the Drusya (Bhava) Madhya) when it is less than the longitude of the Drishta (aspecting Graha).

133. Total Bhava Bala.—**Add** together the Bhavadhipati Bala, Bhava Digbala and Bhava Drigbala of each bhava. The sum total represents the strength of the bhava. See Example given on pages 98-99.

134. Concluding Remarks.—Thus it will be seen from Example 59, that the 8th is the most **powerful** bhava while the 3rd is the least powerful bhava of the 12 bhavas. We have now prepared sufficient ground for venturing predictions.

CHAPTER X

ISHTA AND KASHTA PHALAS

135. General Observations.—Parasara, Sripathi, Kesava and other writers enable us to measure numerically the extent of good and bad results that would accrue in a particular Dasa. The occupations which men have to pursue under certain planetary conditions, the effects due to different bhavas, yogas, aspects and other indications of planets should be assigned suitably according to the strength of planets ruling the Dasas and Bhuktis. In the matter of forming a general opinion regarding the extent of good and evil that is likely to happen during a particular Dasa or a Bhukti, the *Ishta* (good) and *Kashta* (bad) Phalas of the respective lords would be immensely helpful.

136. Sun's Chesta Kendra. —As we have already seen, the Sun has no Chesta kendra or Chesta bala as he never gets into retrogression. But still a method is prescribed to find his *Chesta Bala* which is necessary to ascertain the *Ishta* and *Kashta* Phalas.

Add 90° to Sun's Sayana longitude. The result is Sun's Chesta kendra ; dividing this by 3 we get his Chesta bala.

Example 60.—Find the Chesta Bala of the Sun in the Standard Horoscope.

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 \text{Sayana Long.} & 202^\circ 10' \\
 \text{Adding} & +90^\circ 0' \\
 \hline
 \text{His Chesta Kendra} & - 292^\circ 10'
 \end{array}$$

∴ Chesta Kendra exceeds 180° , it must be subtracted from 360° .

$$\therefore 360^\circ - 292^\circ 10' = 67^\circ 50' = \text{Sun's Chesta Kendra.}$$

$$\text{Sun's Chesta Bala} = \frac{67^\circ 50'}{3} = 22.66 \text{ Shashtiamsas.}$$

137. The Moon's Chesta **Bala**.—Subtract the Sun's longitude from that of the Moon and the latter's Chesta Kendra is obtained. If the remainder exceeds 180° subtract it from 360° and divide the resulting figure by 3 to get the Chesta Bala.

Example 61.—Find the Moon's Chesta Bala in the Standard Horoscope.

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 \text{Moon's Nirayana Long.} & 311^\circ 17' \\
 \text{Sun's Nirayana Long.} & - 180^\circ 54' \\
 \hline
 & 130^\circ 23'
 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Chesta Bala} = \frac{130^\circ 23'}{3} = 43.46 \text{ Shashtiamsas.}$$

138. Determination of **Ishta Phala**.—The Ishta portion of a planet's influence is obtained thus : The Ochcha Bala (exaltation strength) of a planet is multiplied by its Chesta Bala (motional strength) and then the square root of the product extracted.

The result would represent the Ishta Phala.

Example 62.—***Find the Ishta Phala of planets in the Standard Horoscope.***

Planet	$\sqrt{Ochcha \times Chesta\ Bala}$	=	Ishta Phala
Sun	$\sqrt{3.0 \times 22.66}$	=	8.25
Moon	$\sqrt{32.75 \times 43.46}$	=	37.73
Mars	$\sqrt{37.06 \times 22.03}$	=	28.70
Mercury	$\sqrt{54.50 \times 2.30}$	=	11.20
Jupiter	$\sqrt{56.33 \times 35.26}$	=	44.57
Venus	$\sqrt{1.95 \times 5.95}$	=	3.49
Saturn	$\sqrt{34.80 \times 21.14}$	=	27.00

139. Determination of Kashta Phala—The square root of the product of (60—Ochcha Bala) and (60 - Chesta Bala) gives the amount of Kashta influence in Shashtiamsas.

Example 63.—***Find the Kashta Phala of planets in the Standard Horoscope.***

Planet	$\sqrt{60 - (Ochcha\ Bala)} \times 60 - (Chesta\ Bala)$	=	Kashta Phala
Sun	$\sqrt{(60 - 3.0) \times (60 - 22.66)}$	=	46.13
Moon	$\sqrt{(60 - 32.75) \times (60 - 43.46)}$	=	21.23
Mars	$\sqrt{(60 - 37.06) \times (60 - 22.23)}$	=	29.44
Mercury	$\sqrt{(60 - 54.50) \times (60 - 2.30)}$	=	49.16
Jupiter	$\sqrt{(60 - 56.33) \times (60 - 35.26)}$	=	13.19
Venus	$\sqrt{(60 - 1.95) \times (60 - 5.95)}$	=	56.00
Saturn	$\sqrt{(60 - 34.80) \times (60 - 21.14)}$	=	31.50

140. Concluding Remarks.—A planet with more Ishta Phala is always supposed to be inclined to do good in its Dasa or Bhukti while a planet with more Kashta Phala is supposed to give rise to more evil results. In case of Venus in the Standard Horoscope the Kashta predominates over, Ishta. Therefore in his Dasa or Bhukti, Venus will give all sorts of miseries with regard to the bhavas ruled or aspected by him. As lord of the 5th house in such a circumstance Saturn is sure to cause loss of children and producing evil on this account. If the strength of a Dasa lord predominates over that of the Bhukti lord, then the results to be obtained during the Bhukti in question will be that indicated by the Dasa lord, who if he has more Ishta Phala will produce more of beneficial effects. The results of Dasas and Bhuktis have to be judged very carefully by a judicious estimate of planetary strengths.

CHAPTER XI

SUMMARY

Shadbala comprises of six sources of strength, namely Sthanabala, Digbala, Kalabala, Chestabala, Naisargikabala and Drikbala.

I. Sthanabala

(0) *Oochchabala* : The distance between the planet's longitude and its debilitation point, divided by 3, gives its exaltation strength or oochchabala. '

(ii) *Sapthavargajabala*: This is the strength of a planet due to its residence in the seven sub-divisions according to its relation with the dispositor.

(iii) *Ojayugmarasibala* : In odd Rasi and Navamsa, the Sun, Mars, Jupiter, Mercury and Saturn get strength and the rest in even signs.

(iv) *Kendrabala*: Planets in Kendras get 60 shashtiamsas ; in Panapara 30, and in Apoklima 15.

(v) *Drekkanabala* : The Sun, Jupiter and Mars in the 1st ; Saturn and Mercury in the 2nd ; and the Moon and Venus in the last Drekkana, get full strength of 60 shashtiamsas.

II. Digbala

Jupiter and Mercury are strong in Lagna (Ascendant), the Sun and Mars in the 10th, Saturn in the 7th and the Moon and Venus in the 4th. The opposite houses are weak points. Divide the distance between the longitude of the planet and its depression point by 3. Quotient is the strength.

III. Kalabala

(0) *Nathonnathabala* : Midnight to midday, the Sun, Jupiter and Venus gain strength proportionately till they get maximum at zenith. The other planets, except Mercury, are gaining strength from midday to midnight proportionately. In the same way, Mercury is always strong and gets 60 shashtiamsas.

(ii) *Pakshabala* : When the Moon is waxing, take the distance from the Sun to the Moon and divide it by 3. The quotient is the Pakshabala. When the Moon is waning, take the distance from the Moon to the Sun, and divide it by 3 for assessing Pakshabala. Moon, Jupiter, Venus and Mercury are strong in Sukla Paksha and the others in Krishna Paksha.

(iii) *Thribhagabala* : Mercury, the Sun and Saturn get 60 shashtiamsas each, during the 1st, 2nd and 3rd one-third positions of the day, respectively. The Moon, Venus and Mars govern the

1st, 2nd and 3rd one-third portion of the night respectively. Jupiter is always strong and gets 60 shashtiamsas of strength.

(iv to vi) Varsha, Masa, Dina and Horabala : From the Ahargana table given on pages 110-111 find out the number of days passed from the epoch date to the birth date. Then work out year-lord, month-lord, weekday-lord and the hour-lord. They get 15, 30, 45 and 60 shashtiamsas of strength respectively.

(vii) Ayanabala : All planets get 30 shashtiamsas at the equator. For the Sun, Jupiter, Mars and Venus add proportionately when they are in northern course and for the Moon and Saturn when in southern course. Deduct proportionately when they are in the opposite direction. Unit of strength is 60 shashtiamsas.

(ix) Yuddhabala : All planets excepting the Sun and the Moon enter into war when two planets are in the same degree. The planet having the lesser longitude is the winner. Find out the sum total of the Sthanabala, Kalabala and Digbala of these two planets. Difference between the two, divided by the difference of their diameters of its disc, gives the Yuddhabala. Add this to the victorious planet and deduct it from the vanquished.

IV. Chestabala

Deduct from the Seeghrochcha, half the sum of the True and Mean Longitudes of planets and divide the difference by 3. The quotient is the Chestabala.

V. Naisargikabala

This is the natural or inherent strength of a planet.

VI. Drikbala

See the formula given on page 85. There is special aspect for Jupiter, Mars and Saturn on the 5th and 9th, 4th and 8th and 3rd and 10th signs respectively.

VII. Bhavabala

This comprises of (i) aspect strength, (ii) bhava lord's strength and (iii) digbala.

Table showing the **Digbala of Bhavas**

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	
Nara Rasi	...	60	50	40	30	20	10	0	10	20	30	40	50
Jalachara Rasi	...	30	40	50	60	50	40	30	20	10	0	10	20
Chathushpada Rasi	...	30	20	10	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	50	40
Keeta Rasi	...	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	50	40	30	20	10

Nara Rasis : Gemini, Virgo, Libra, Aquarius and first half of Sagittarius.

Jala Rasis : Cancer, Pisces and second half of Capricorn.

Chathushpada Rasis : Aries. Taurus. Leo, second half of Sagittarius and first half of Keeta Rasi Scorpio.

Minimum strength required

Sun 300; Moon 360; Mars 300; Mercury : 420 ; Jupiter 390; Venus 330 and Saturn 300.

TABLE I
AHARGANA

	<i>Dec. 31 Ahar-</i>	<i>Dec. 31 Ahar-</i>	<i>Dec. 31 Ahar-</i>	<i>Dec. 31 Ahar-</i>
	<i>gana</i>	<i>gana</i>	<i>gana</i>	<i>gana</i>
1827	244	1858	11567	1889
1828*	610	1859	11932	1890
1829	975	1860*	12298	1891
1830	1340	1861	19663	1892*
1831	1705	1862	13028	1893
1832*	2071	1863	13393	1894
1833	2436	1864*	13759	1895
1834	2801	1865	14124	1896*
1835	3166	1866	14489	1897
1836*	3532	1867	14854	1898
1837	3897	1868*	15220	1899
1838	4262	1869	15585	1900†
1839	4627	1870	15950	1901
1840*	4993	1871	16315	1902
1841	5358	1872*	16681	1903
1842	5723	1873	17046	1904*
1843	6088	1874	17411	1905
1844*	6454	1875	17776	1906
1845	6819	1876*	18142	1907
1846	7 84	1877	18807	1908*
1847	7549	1878	18872	1909
1848*	7915	1879	19237	1910
1849	8280	1880*	19603	1911
1850	8645	1881	19968	1912*
1851	9010	1882	20333	1913
1852.	9376	1883*	20698	1914
1853	9741	1884*	21064	1915
1854	10106	1885	21429	1916*
1855	10471	1886	21794	1917
1856*	10837	1887	22159	1918
1857	11201	1888*	22525	1919

These are leap years

† 1900 is not a leap year.

	<i>Dec. 31 Ahar-</i>	<i>Dec. 31 Ahar-</i>	<i>Dec. 31 Ahar-</i>	<i>Dec. 31 Ahar-</i>	
	<i>gana</i>	<i>gana</i>	<i>gana</i>	<i>gana</i>	<i>gana</i>
1951	45534	1964*	50283	1977	55031
1952*	45900	1965	50641	1978	55396
1953	46265	1966	51003	1979	55761
1954	46630	1967	51378	1980*	56127
1955	46995	1968*	51744	1981	56492
1956*	47361	1969	52109	1982	56857
1957	47726	1970	52474	1983	57222
1958	48091	1971	52839	1984*	57588
1959	48456	1972*	53205	1985	57953
1960*	48822	1973	53570	1986	58318
1961	49187	1974	53935	1987	58683
1962	49552	1975	54300	1988*	59049
1963	49917	1976*	54666		2000*

TABLE 11

Days from 1st January to the end of the month

January	31	July	212
February	59	August	243
March	90	September	273
April	120	October	304
May	151	November	334
June	181	December	365

P.S.—Add one day for February in leap year.

P.S.—In leap year take 60 days for February 59 and for dates subsequent to February and more than the tabular figures, e.g., for 31 December it is $365 + 1 = 366$.

* These are leap years.

TABLE III

Weekdays equivalent to reminders

Monday	+ 0 or - 7	Friday	+ 4 or - 3
Tuesday	+ 1 or - 6	Saturday	+ 5 or - 2
Wednesday	+ 2 or - 5	Sunday	+ 6 or - 1
Thursday	+ 3 or - 4	Monday	+ 7 or - 0

TABLE IV

MEAN SOLAR DAILY MOTION (in degrees)

*Mean position of the Sun at the Epoch
(At 0 hr. on 1st January 1900 A.D. 76° E.) 257°.4558*

	<i>Units</i>	<i>Hundreds</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Ten thousands</i>
1.	0.9856	98.5602	265.6026	146.0265
2.	1.9712	197.1205	71.2053	272.0531
3.	2.9568	295.6808	76.8080	48.0796
4.	3.9524	34.2411	342.4106	184.1062
5.	4.9280	132.8013	248.0133	320.1327
6.	5.9136	231.3616	153.6159	96.1593
7.	6.8992	329.9218	59.2186	232.1868
8.	7.8848	68.4821	324.8212	8.2124
9.	8.8704	167.0424	230.4239	144.2389

Example. 1. Required mean position of the Sun on 8th August 1912 A.D. at 1 p.m. 91° E. Long.

Interval - 1912 - 1900 = 12 x 365 = 4380 + 3 (Bi-sextile) + 219
(Figures from Table II) = 4602 days.

1 p.m. at 91° E. Long. - 12 Noon at 76° E. Long.

Therefore total interval - 4602 + 12h. - 4602.5 days.

For 4,000 days	....	342.4106
.. 600 ,,		231.3616
2 ,,		1.9712
0.5 ,,	....	0.4928
Constant at Epoch	•	<u>257.4568</u>
		833.6930

Therefore mean position on the required date and time
 $833^{\circ}.6930 - 113^{\circ}.6930$.

TABLE V

MEAN MOTION OF KUJA (MARS)

Mean Position at the Epoch 270.22°

<i>Units</i>	<i>Hundreds</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Ten Thousands</i>
1. 0.524	52.40	164.02	200.19
2. 1.048	104.80	328 04	40.39
3. 1.572	157.21	132.06	240.58
4. 2.096	209.61	296.08	80.78
5. 2.620	262.01	100.10	280.97
6. 3.144	314.41	264.12	121.16
7. 3.668	6.81	68.14	321.36
8. 4.192	59.22	232.55	161.55
9. 4.716	111.62	36.17	1.74

Example 2.- Required mean position of Mars on 8th August 1912 A.D. at 1 p.m. (91° B. Long.)
Total interval = 4602.5 days.

For 4,000 days mean motion	...	296.080
,, 600 ,,		314.410
2		1.048
»» 0.5 »!		0.262
Constant at Epoch		270.220
		<hr/>
		882.020
Therefore mean position of Mars	=	162°.020

TABLE VI

MEAN MOTION OF JUPITER
Mean Position at the Epoch = 220°.04

<i>Units</i>	<i>Tens</i>	<i>Hundreds</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Ten Thousands</i>
1. .08	0.83	8.31	83.1	110.96
2. .17	1.66	16.62	166.19	221.96
3. .25	2.49	24.93	249.29	332.89
4. .33	3.32	33.24	332.39	83.85
5. .41	4.15	41.55	55.48	194.82
6. .50	4.99	42.86	138.58	305.78
7. .58	5.82	58.17	221.67	56.74
8. .66	6.65	66.58	304.77	167.71
9. .75	7.48	74.79	78.87	278.67

Example 3. - *Required mean position of Jupiter on 8th August 1912 A.D. at 1 p.m. (91° E. Long.)*

Total interval = 4602.5 days

For 4,000 days mean motion	...	332°.29
,, 600 „	...	49.86
2 „	...	1.66
0.5 „	...	0.04
Constant at Epoch	...	220.04
Less Correction 3.33 + .0067 t	...	- 3.41
		600°.48

Mean position of Jupiter - **240°.48**

TABLE VII

MEAN MOTION OF SATURN

Mean Position at the Epoch = 236°.74

<i>Units</i>	<i>Tens</i>	<i>Hundreds</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Ten Thousands</i>
1. .03	.33	3.34	33.44	334.39
2. .07	.67	6.69	66.88	308.79
3. .10	1.00	10.03	100.32	283.18
4. .13	1.34	13.38	133.76	257.57
5. .17	1.67	16.72	167.20	231.97
6. .20	2.01	20.06	200.64	206.36
7. .23	2.34	23.41	234.08	180.75
8. .27	2.68	26.75	267.51	152.14
9. .30	3.01	30.10	300.95	122.54

Example 4.—Required mean position of Saturn on 8th August 1912 A.D. at 1 p.m. (91° E. Long.)

Total interval = 4602.5 days

For 4,000 days mean motion	...	133°.76
,, 600	,,	20.06
2	,,	0.07
0.5	,,	0.01
Constant at Epoch	...	236.74
Add Correction : (5°.0 + 001 t)	...	+5.01
		395.65

∴ Mean position of Saturn = 35°.65.

TABLE VII1

Mercury's Apogee Product Table (Mercury's Seeghrochcha)

The adopted Apogee of the planet is 164° at the epoch. Its mean position is equal to that of the Sun. Its Aphelion lies at 220°.5.

Add Correction : (6.67-0.00133 t)

<i>Units</i>	<i>Tens</i>	<i>Hundreds</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Ten thousands</i>
I. 4.09	40.92	49.23	133.32	243 AS
2. 8.18	81.84	98.46	264.64	126.36
3. 12.28	122.77	147.69	36.95	9.54
4. 16.37	163.69	196.93	169.27	252.72
5. 20.46	204.62	246.16	301.59	135.90
6. 24.55	245.54	295.39	7391	19.08
7. 28.65	286.46	344.62	206.34	262.26
8. 32.74	327.38	33.85	338.50	145.44
9. 36.83	8.31	83.09	110.86	28.63

TABLE IX

Product Table of Apogee of Venus (Venus Seeghrochcha)

In computing the position of Venus we adopt the epoch, *i.e.*, 1st January 1900 (Civil Time). The mean position of Venus is the same as that of the Sun, while the Apogee at the epoch is $328^{\circ}.51$ and the Aphelion at $79^{\circ}.9$.

Less Correction : ($5^{\circ} + 0.0001 t$)

	<i>Units</i>	<i>Tens</i>	<i>Hundreds</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Ten Thousands</i>
1.	1.60	16.02	160.21	162.15	181.46
2.	3.20	32.04	320.43	324.29	2.93
3.	4.81	48.06	120.64	246.44	184.39
4.	6.41	64.09	280.86	288.52	5.86
5.	8.01	80.11	81.07	90.73	187.32
6.	9.61	96.13	241.29	252.88	8.87
7.	11.21	116.15	41.50	55.02	190.25
8.	12.82	128.17	201.72	217.17	11.71
9.	14.42	144.19	1.93	19.32	193.18

INDEX

- Abda** — Year
- Abda Bala** — Strength of the year
- Abdadhipathi** — Lord of the year
- Adhimitra** — Intimate friend
- Adhimitra Varga** — Place of an intimate friend
- Adhisatru** — Bitter enemy
- Adhisatru Varga** — Place of Bitter enemy
- Ahas** — Diurnal duration
- Ahargana** — Number of days passed from creation or an epoch
- Angaraka** — Mars
- Apoklima** — Succedent house
- Arambha Sandhi** — Beginning of a house
- Asta Lagna** — Descendant
- Ay an a** — Equinox
- Ayana Bala** — A part of temporal strength
- Ayur** — Longevity, house of
- Ayurdaya** — Longevity
- Bala** — Strength
- Balabhadra** — An astrological writer
- Bhagya** — Ninth house
- Bhava** — House of signification
- Bhava Bala** — House strength
- Bhavadhipathi** — Lord of signification

Bhavadhipathi Bala	— Strength of a house-lord
Bhava Digbala	— A part of strength of a house
Bhava Madhya	— Mid-point of a house
Bhava Sandhi	— Junction of two houses
Bhratru	— Brother, house of
Bhuja	— Distance from, the nearest equinoctial
Bhukti	— Planetary sub-period
Bimbaparimanas	— Diameters of planetary discs
Brahmapadamsa	— A state of dignity obtained by planets
Budha	— Mercury
Chandra	— The Moon
Chatushpada Rasis	— Quadrupedal signs
Chesta	— Act or motion
Chesta Bala	— Motional strength
Chesta Kendra	— Arc of retrogression
Dakshina Kranti	— South declination
Dasa	— Period (in timing events)
Dasantardasa	— Periods and sub-periods
Dhana	— Wealth, house of
Dhanus	— Sagittarius
Dik	— Direction or cardinal point
Dikbala	— Directional strength
Diva	— Day
Diva Bala	— Strength due to birth in day
Divarathri Bala	— A part of Shadbala
Drekkana	— 1/3rd division of a sign
Drekkana Bala	— Strength due to sex of planets
Drik	— Aspect
Drik Bala	— Aspect strength

- Drishta
- Drishta Graha
- Drishti /
- Drishti Kendra
- Drishti Pinda
- Drusya
- Drusya Graha
- Dwadasamsa
- Ghati
- Gopuramsa
- Graha
- Graha Yuddha
- Guru
- Hora
- Hora Bala
- Horadhipathi
- Indramsa
- Ishta
- Ishta Pinda
- Jalachara Rasis
- Kala Bala
- Kalatra
- Kanya
- Karma
- Kataka
- Keeta Rasis
- Kendra
- Kendra Bala
- Ketu
- Kranti
- Aspecting
- Aspecting planet
- Aspect
- Aspect angle
- Sum-total aspect
- Aspected
- Aspected planet
- 1/12th division of a sign
- Equivalent to 24 minutes of English time
- A state of planetary dignity
- Planet
- Planetary fight
- Jupiter
- 1/2 division of a sign
- A part of residential strength
- Lord of 1/2 division
- A state of planetary dignity
- Favourable
- Aggregate of favourable effects
- Aquatic signs
- Temporal strength
- Wife, house of
- Virgo
- Occupation, house of
- Cancer
- Insect signs
- Quadrant
- A kind of strength
- Dragon's tail
- Declination

Krishna Paksha	— Dark half of lunar month
Kuja	— Mars
Kumbha	— Aquarius
Labha	— Gains, house of
Lagna	— Ascendant
Madhya	— Middle
Madhya Lagna	— Tenth house
Madhya Ravi	— Mean Sun
Makara	— Capricorn
Masa Bala	— Strength due to month
Masadhipathi	— Lord of month
Matru	— Mother, house of
Meena	— Pisces
Mesh	— , Aries
Mithuna	— Gemini
Mitra	— Friend
Mitra Varga	— Place of a friend
Moolatrikona	— Situation similar to exaltation
Napumsakas	— Hermaphrodites
Nara Rasis	— Human signs
Naisargika	— Natural
Naisargika Bala	— Natural or permanent strength
Natha	— Meridian distance
Navamsa	— 1/9th division of a sign
Nirayana	— Fixed zodiac
Oja	— Odd
Ojamsas	— Odd navamsas
Oja Rasis	— Odd signs

Ojayugmarasyamsa Bala

- Strength due to residence in odd and even signs and navamsas
- Exaltation
- Exaltation strength
- Exaltation point
- Arc of exaltation
- Half a lunar month
- Strength due to lunar month
- Cадent houses
- Malefic
- Malefic aspect
- A great astrological writer
- A state of dignity, planetary
- do. do.
- Fourth house
- First half
- Eastern
- Male or masculine
- Children, house of
- Dragon's head
- A state of dignity, planetary
- Zodiacial sign
- The Sun
- A unit of measure
- A state of dignity, planetary
- Neutral
- Neutral's place
- Saturn
- Solar ingress
- 1/7th division of a sign

Ochha**Ochha Bala****Ochha Bhaga****Ochha Kendra****Paksha****Paksha Bala****Panapara****Papa****Papa Drishti****Parasara****Parijathamsa****Parvathamsa****Patala Lagna****Poorvabhaga****Prag****Purusha****Putra****Rahu****Rajapadamsa****Rasi****Ravi****Rupa****Saiyamsa****Sama****Sama Varga****Sani****Sankramana****Saptamsa**

Saptavarga	— Seven kinds of division of a zodiacal sign
Sapta Varga Bala	— A sub-division of positional strength
Satru	— Enemy
Satru Varga	— Inimical division
Sayana	— Movable zodiac
Sayana Mesha	— First point of Aries measured on the Movable zodiac
Sayana Mesha Sankramana	— Solar ingress into sign Aries (Movable zodiac)
Seeghrochcha	— Apogee
Shadbala	— Six sources of strength
Shadbala Pinda	— Sum-total of the six sources of strength
Shashtiamsa	— A unit of measure of strength
Simha	— Leo
Simhasanamsa	— A state of dignity, planetary
Srishtyadi Ahargana	— Number of days passed from creation
Sripathi	— An astrological writer
Sthana Bala	— Positional strength
Stri	— Female or feminine
Subha	— Benefic
Subha Drishti	— Positive or benefic aspect
Sukha	— Happiness, house of
Sukla Paksha	— Bright half of lunar month
Sukra	— Venus
Surya Siddhantha	— A Hindu astronomical work
Suryodayadi Jananakala	— Number of Ghatikas passed from sunrise
Ghatika	

- Swargabalamsa** — A state of planetary dignity
- Swavarga** — Own division
- Tatkalika** — Temporary
- Thanu** — Body, house of
- Thribhaga Bala** — A part of temporal strength
- Trimsamsa** — 1/30th division of a sign
- Thula** — Libra
- Udaya Lagna** — Rising sign, ascendant
- Unnatha** — Natha diminished by 30°
- Uttara Bhaga** — Second half, of a house
- Uttara Kranti** — North declination
- Vaisesikamsa** — A state of dignity
- Vaishnavamsa** — do.
- Vakra** — Retrogression
- Vakra Chesta** — Act of retrogression
- Vara** — Weekday
- Vara Bala** — Strength due to weekday
- Varadhipathi** — Lord of weekday
- Vargas** — Divisions
- Virama Sandhi** — Ending point of a house
- Visesha Drishti** — Special aspect
- Vraya** — Loss, house of
- Vrischika** — Scorpio
- Vrishabha** — Taurus
- Yogakarakas** — Planets bestowing political power
- Yuddha Bala** — A part of temporal strength
- Yugmamsa** — Even navamsas
- Yugma Rasis** — Even signs
- Yugmayugma Baia** — A part of residential strength